THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IRST EDITION

EUROPE.

all Dates to Jan. 26.

e Burlingame Mission--The Eastern Question--New Parties in Spain.

y the arrival of the steamship America at w York yesterday we, have European advices January 26.

SPAIN.

The Formation of New Parties.

om the London News, Jan. 25.

he Spanish newspapers state the result of elections, so far as has been ascertained, d there can be no doubt that the country has, the time at least, decided in favor of onarchy. The telegraph gave the returns as own on Wednesday--Monarchists, 223; Reblicans, 75; Absolutists, 15; doubtful, 10. us one great point is settled:--Spain is to ve a king, liberal and constitutional, but still ereditary monarch. All that remains now is nd the man. On this point we confess uch indifference. A Montpensier or an lian prince will probably make an ually good king of Spain. Whoever he y be he will have to magnify Prim, and rrano, and Topete, and all the great people, d promote and decorate everybody. We are ore concerned with the character of the vernment. The Assembly, which will shortly me together, will have to give Spain not only sovereign but institutions. Will these main- in the principles which have been enunciated the Provisional Government? If they do, in pite of the apathy of the less advanced popution and the hostility of priests and devout dies, the doom of religious intolerance has een sealed, and Spain will no longer be candalously distinguished from the rest Europe. But a firmer and more autious guidance will be required under the ew constitution than under the Provisional overnment. After the first shock of the revotion the ecclesiastical and retrograde party n Spain was cowed, and feared to make any esistance to those who wielded absolute power. he suppression of convents and the secularizaion of their property were submitted to in ilence by those who had seen with dismay the verthrow of an ancient and venerated throne. n an Assembly the discontented party always akes courage. The legitimist or ultramontane member has a right to speak. His position is ecure, his character as a representative is sacred, e finds others who think with him, and a party s not long in forming. We must expect an exme right as well as an extreme left in the new Cortes. The Republicans are already avowed; ut of the monarchical majority we know not ow many may cherish an antipathy to the new rder of things, if not to the new dynasty. There is enough Catholic intolerance in the mass of the people to give such a party considerable weight, and to tax all the powers and influence of the new leaders. These will need parliamentary skill and courage as well as administrative ability to maintain the constitutional course they have proposed to themselves, and to defend civil and religious liberty against its inveterate enemies, and, perhaps, overzealous friends.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Review of the Present Situation and what it Portends.

From the London Standard, Jan. 26.

Are the Greeks and their friends and supporters quite right in the disparaging estimate they now form of the Emperor Napoleon and of France? Is it quite so certain as they profess to believe that the Emperor will never pluck up resolution to go to war? And are they justified in assuming that France will bear with equanimity every slight and insult offered her because the writers in the opposition journals, and the opposition speakers in the Corps Legislatif, receive them all so many godsends, and delight to portray France to Frenchmen as fallen from her high estate? Is it not more probable that the opposition, by dwelling incessantly upon the faults committed in allowing Prussia to assert her supremacy over North Germany, and by attacking the Emperor and the principle of his Government with so much virulence, will at last compel him to go to war? And granting that such a war breaks out--in which, from the nature of things, Russia will be an antagonist of France--what will be the chances of Greece? Can the Greeks suppose that in such an event they will be allowed to make their own little game? May they not much rather fear that in such a crisis the old treaties which protected them will be torn up, and that the Ottoman, for all his numerical weakness and want of a future, will find himself in a position to treat them *de haut en bas*. But the great war may not come. Is it the less dangerous for Greece to have made, by a display of empty ter, an enemy of France? We continue to ngland as out of the question. Has not e, in the long run, more power to help or rt Greece than Russia? Are not occasions ely enough to arise in which the good-will of the French Government might be worth everything to Greece? And this good-will is, it seems to be, destroyed, so far as the Greek Government can do it, to please Russia and Prussia, to gain the applause of the mob in Athens and the encouragement and admiration of a section of foreign politicians. We have never concealed our opinion that the Conference was a great folly, and we have expressed in strong terms our opinion of the ridiculous character of the results which it has achieved and of which the governments concerned affect to boast; but the folly of England, France, and Austria in entering into a conference to assert in a stumbling manner certain truisms of international law would be trifling compared with that of Greece in indignantly denying the right of the great powers to read her such a lesson.

Cretan Regard for Turkish Concessions.

The following letter appears in the Paris *Siecle* of the 26th ult.:--

any persons who sympathize with the sufferings my country, Crete, have asked me whether we could not, on obtaining reforms and concessions, submit ourselves again to the Sultan. In the name of all my countrymen, whose indomitable will I express, I answer thus:--No, never, even though reece, constrained by diplomacy, abandon us; never will we again fall under his yoke. The massacre of our children, of our wives, and of our aged men in d blood by the Turkish army, under the orders of ustapha Pasha and Omar Pasha, can we ever forget?

e might pardon these crimes, but on all the roads of Crete the bones of our fathers scattered by the Turks, dragged from the tomb after two centuries of pose do not permit us to forget or forgive. We shall know how to fulfil our duty, as we have herto fulfilled it--that is, to perish to the last man, maintain our union with Greece, our country, from which no human force will be able to separate us. is with this unanimous resolution of my countrymen that the mission I am now charged with to the United States of America is connected.

CONSTANTINE VOLONDAKI,
resident of the Provisional Government of Crete, Envoy Extraordinary to America.
Paris, Grand Hotel, January 21, 1869.

FRANCE.

The Burlingame Mission in Paris.

rom the Paris Galignani, Jan. 25.

His Excellency Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, and his two colleagues, were officially received yesterday, at 2 o'clock, by the Emperor. His Majesty was attended by the Marquis de la Vallette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the officers on service, and several ignitaries of the court. Mr. Burlingame delivered the following address:--

Sire:--On behalf of myself and my associates I have the honor to present our letter of credence to your Majesty from the Emperor of China, and in his name to express good wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the great people over whom you preside.

Among the ministers at Pekin none contributed more to promote that policy than the enlightened representative of your Majesty, M. Berthemy, and it was a great consolation to us all in that distant land to know that our views were warmly supported by your Majesty's Government, and may not China hope that the same sense of justice that appreciated and sustained those views in the beginning will attend them as they are carried forward into more enduring forms?

The mission is a novel one. It is the first that has ever been sent by China to the nations of the West. It is the expression of a sincere desire on her part to enter into the family of nations, to submit her questions, as you submit your questions, to the enlightened judgment of mankind, and to avail herself of the privileges, while she is called upon to accept the obligations, of international law. This desire was the outgrowth of a better appreciation of the civilization of the West, resulting from a considerate policy established and maintained by the representatives of the treaty powers on coming into more immediate relations with the great men of the empire at Pekin. That policy was the substitution of fair diplomatic action for the caprice of interest and the rude energy of force.

The Emperor was pleased to make a most gracious reply. Mr. Burlingame then made a sign to Mr. Brown, his secretary, and the latter advanced holding a perfumed case of yellow satin tied with ribbon of the same color, and which had figures of the dragon with five claws, the imperial arms of China, worked into the texture. From this receptacle the functionary proceeded to draw out the credentials of the embassy, a document nearly six feet in length. It was written on thick yellow paper, with a wide edging of emblematic dragons.

The text was in double column--one Chinese and the other Mantchou--the characters in both running from right to left. In the middle was the imperial seal, a square of about four inches, signifying "the imperial jewel" in ancient, that is, Mantchou lettering. This curious manuscript of the Celestial Empire was handed over to the Marquis de la Valette.

After the audience the ambassadors had the honor of being received by the Empress, surrounded by the ladies of her household. Court carriages conveyed the Eastern envoys to and from the palace with all the ceremonial employed on such occasions.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Brig Brilliant--No Mercy from the Waves.

The steamship Europe, of the Anchor line, arrived at New York yesterday morning. Captain Craig reports that they experienced very strong westerly gales during the entire passage. On the 28th of January, in latitude 50 deg. 46 min., longitude 27 deg. 14 min., a ship was observed about five miles to the westward, which proved to be the brig Brilliant of St. John, N. B., bound for Liverpool, having on board Captain McCart, R. Desomond, mate, and a crew of five. The brig had sailed from Cape Fear river bar on the 8th of January, with a cargo of rosin and Turpentine. The following is the statement of Mr. McCart, captain of the brig Brilliant:--

We sailed from Cape Fear River Bar January 8; had fine weather for two days, after which we experienced a succession of gales from the westward until the 19th, when we encountered a gale of great violence from the S. W hauling round to the W.; took in lower topsails and foretopmast staysail; at 7 P. M. blew away foretopsail; during the night several seas boarded us, staving our best boat and water casks on deck; about 8 P. M. the vessel began to leak badly, and at 10 A. M. on the 20th she had four feet of water in the hold; the wind was at this time moderating, and we threw overboard a portion of our cargo. The pumps had been kept constantly going since the night before, and we found we gained on the water a little as the gale went down. From this time until the night of the 26th, the gale continued from the westward, until it increased to one of the heaviest gales that I had ever seen. At 7·50 P. M., the foretopmast staysail was blown away. At 2·30 A. M., 27th, the topsail parted. Between 12 and 4 A. M., several heavy seas boarded us, breaking in cabin windows and shutters, and putting large quantities of water into the cabin; the forecastle was at this time utterly untenable, and all hands were aft, and the pumps kept constantly going. At 3·55 A. M. a tremendous sea broke over the stern, washing the first and second mates, who were at the wheel, overboard, and breaking the wheel all to pieces; the mate had a bowline around his waist, by the assistance of which he was enabled to get on board again, but the second mate was drowned; the vessel having lost her stearing gear, broached to on the port tack, and lay down on her side almost under water, the sea making a clean breach over her; cut away the foremast to ease her, and the wreck of the foremast holding on forward by the wire stays made her lie with her head more to sea; between this time and 12 M. many very heavy seas boarded us, breaking in the forecastle doors, and filling the cabin with water; were obliged to lash the men at the pumps, which we kept constantly going; in the afternoon we got the lee anchor off the bow, and paid out about 30 fathoms chain to keep her head more to the sea; the wind was moderating, and we had been working the pumps for 36 hours, without a dry stitch of clothes, or anything to eat but biscuits and water, and without sleep for over 48 hours; the brig, having more than four feet of water in the hold, I determined to abandon the vessel on the first opportunity; at 10 A. M., 28th, we saw a steamer to the eastward, which proved to be the Europe, bound from Glasgow to New York; we were taken off and brought to this port. I beg leave, on behalf of myself and men, to tender my most sincere thanks to Captain Craig and his officers, not only for saving our lives, but also for the great kindnesses which were shown us while on board the steamer.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris (furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., Philadelphia), for the week ending January 14, 1869:--

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Heurn, New York; Thomas H. Wood, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas F. Fales and wife, Waltham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Macy, New York; the Misses Macy; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco; P. S. Kintner, New York; H. P. Tappan, New York; Leon Level, Berlin; Mrs. W. T. Hatch, Miss R. M. Hatch, Brooklyn; Mrs. George Downing, New York; Miss C. E. Daniell, Miss Minnie Daniell, Boston; Frank H. Daniels, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Ellis, New York; Lewis T. Barney, New York; James Willcox, New York; Mrs. Kenzey, New York; S. D. Vickerson, Thomas W. Lane, Boston; Levi S Stockwell, New York; S. D. MacPherson, New York; Mrs. Juliet Gridley, Illinois; G. D. Maquay, Florence; George W. Dix, New York; Joseph Mattison and family, L. C. Strong, Troy, New York; J. Q. A. Warren, San Francisco; Dr. Theo. F. Buck, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Bridgeford, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eno, Miss Nettie Eno, W. P. Eno, New York; Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss S. B. L. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, New York; Mrs. W. W. Murphy, Frankfort-on-Main; Edwin Lamson and family, Boston; Parke Godwin, New York; Miss Minnie Godwin.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.--Stocks dull. Gold, 135. Exchange, 109⅝. 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 111⅝; new, 109⅝; 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 86¼; Canton Co., 67⅞; Cumberland preferred, 39; New York Central, 162⅝; Reading, 94⅝; Hudson River, 146⅝; Michigan Central, 119⅝; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 138¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 130½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph--1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:--

N. Y. Cent. R.	162⅝	West. Union Tel.	37⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland&Toledo	104
Ph. and Rea. R.	94½	Toledo & Wab.	65¼
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R c	61⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91⅛	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. &N. W. R. com.	83⅝	Adams Express	65½
Chi.& N. W. R. prf.	91⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130⅝	U. S. Express Co.	68½
Pitts.F.W.and Chi.	117⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	66½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	112	Gold	135¼

Market dull.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Proposed Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution--The Senate in Session All Night--No Vote Yet Reached.

Affairs in the West-Indian Feuds--Tennessee Legislation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Notice.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--The following is a copy of the notification which will be issued to General Grant after the declaration of the vote of the Electoral College to-morrow, and which will serve as the certificate of his election as President of the United States. It is in the handwriting of Mr. C. C. Sympson, of Illinois, one of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and is written on a sheet of parchment nine and one-half by thirteen inches. In the left hand corner at the bottom is the seal of the Senate stamped in the parchment. The same gentleman wrote the notifications of Abraham Lincoln and of Andrew Johnson, and also the summons which was served on the latter when he was impeached.

Be it known, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America being assembled at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the underwritten President of the Senate did, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869.

——— ———,
President of the Senate.

FORTIETH CONGRESS--THIRD SESSION

The Night Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.--The following is the continuation of the report of last night's session of the Senate; the discussion being on the proposed constitutional amendment.

At three o'clock this morning

Mr. Morton made a very ingenious attack upon State sovereignty, and upon the Democratic party, which he said had lived for twenty years upon its hostility to the negro, and was now embracing the putrescent corpse of slavery.

Mr. Doolittle replied in defense of State rights.

Mr. Morton said he did not deny the existence of State rights, but only of State sovereignty.

Mr. Doolittle said that it was essential to the continued existence of our Government that the rights of the States should recognized as well as the rights of the Federal Government. In the course of his remarks he expressed the opinion that if the Supreme Court had decided in the McArdle case that the military tribunal by which he (McArdle) was tried was inconsistent, the Chief-Justice would have been nominated at New York for President, and would have been elected

Mr. Drake asked him whether if the court had declared the tests of Congress unconstitutional, that decision would have been of any force?

Mr. Doolittle thought it would, and would have been acquiesced in by all departments of the Government.

Mr. Drake denied that the Supreme Court had a constitutional right under any circumstances to pronounce any act of Congress unconstitutional.

Mr. Whyte (Md.) asked him whether if the Supreme Court should decide that the legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, the decision ought to be respected?

Mr. Drake replied, not at all, and he would be found standing to his position, and both houses of Congress would have to come to that position at last, or else sweep from the bench of the Supreme Court the men who dare attempt to cripple, by their judicial decisions, the law-making power of the country.

Mr. Norton, at 2·20 A. M., moved to adjourn. Lost--Yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Mr. Davis spoke for one hour in an elucidation of his views of the capacities or incapacities of the negro.

Mr. Sawyer wished that the Senator from Kentucky had lived for a time in a reconstructed State, because then he would have seen that the negro, although not the equal of the white, had yet within him the germ of improvement which will enable him to develop into an intelligent and good citizen under our institutions. The objection made to the amendment, that it proposed to change the relations of the States to the Federal Government, seemed to him a strange one, because there could be no amendment of the Constitution that would not in some respects change those relations.

At 4 A. M. Mr. Norton took the floor to address the Senate, but yielded at the request of Mr. Sumner for a motion to adjourn, which was lost--yeas, 12; nays, 25.

Mr. Norton then read a large portion of Mr. Sumner's speech, made a few days ago, on the amendment, adopting it as his own, and applying Mr. Sumner's language, used about slavery and caste to what he called Federalism under the *alias* of human rights.

Mr. Wilson spoke in advocacy of the amendment.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment in the following words:--

"No citizen of the United States shall on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be by the United States or any State denied the right to vote or hold office."

Mr. Edmunds was unable to see any difference between this and the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake called attention to the different arrangement of the words, which he thought avoided the implication contained in the amendment reported from the committee that a right to vote or hold office existed independent of any constitutional or legal grant of such right.

Mr. Howard made the same objection to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri that he had made to the report of the committee, namely, that it left it still possible for a State to deny a man the right to vote or hold office upon some other grounds than race, color, or previous condition of servitude; for instance, for religious belief.

Mr. Edmunds said be was one of those who believed that the fourteenth amendment, properly understood, already conferred the right to vote, and all other rights and privileges of citizenship, and he deprecated the attempt of the Republican party to pass this constitutional amendment because it would be construed as a legislative acknowledgment that the Constitution, even with the fourteenth amendment, did not confer those rights and privileges. Incidentally he remarked that in case the right of suffrage were given to women, his only fear was that the bad women would all vote, while the good women would stay at home.

Mr. Warner asked the Senator from Vermont how soon in his judgment, it would be before, without the proposed amendment, the colored population would be allowed to exercise the rights which he thought were conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment?

Mr. Edmunds replied that that depended on the vigor with which Congress would assert their rights for them. It required intervention, not outside the law, but with the law as the weapon of intervention.

Mr. Drake thought Mr. Edmunds' view of the object of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment a very incorrect and mischievous one, and made an argument to show that it was so.

Mr. Sumner was understood to take the same view as Mr. Edmunds of the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Howard remarked that he had been a member of the joint committee which had reported that amendment, and this was the first time he had heard the claim made that it was designed to confer or that it did confer the right to vote.

At 7·40 A. M. Mr. Sumner moved to adjourn.

Messrs. Cragin and Stewart opposed the motion, and the latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was lost--yeas, 11; nays, 37.

Mr. Cragin was surprised at the position taken by the Senators from Massachusetts and Vermont (Messrs. Sumner and Edmunds), in regard to the design and effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, because he remembered that at the time that amendment was passed it was distinctly stated by more than one Senator, and contradicted by none, that it did not confer the right to vote upon anybody, and he protested against the introduction of this view at this time, because he believed that the debate would be continued on this ground for the purpose of defeating the present amendment.

Mr. Yates explained his position upon the suffrage question, and contrasted it with that of the Democratic party, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) urged the friends of the pending amendment to come to a vote without further debate, as they would probably have future opportunities to be eloquent in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Hendricks made a brief defense of the Democratic party from the attack of his colleague (Mr. Morton) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Yates), which he thought unprovoked by anything that had been said by the Democratic Senators.

In the course of the debate Mr. Norton said that if this amendment was adopted it would be adopted not by the will of the people but by the will of a party, and by the operation of party machinery.

Mr. Yates reminded him that he had been elected by the Republican party.

Mr. Norton. I was, sir.

Mr. Yates. Then permit me to say that I think the party made a mistake. (Laughter.)

Mr. Norton said he felt greatly complimented by the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, and went on to tell at length the reason why.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Drake, which was rejected.

Mr. Howard offered again his substitute for the report of the committee, in these words:--

"Citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens, electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature."

Mr. Doolittle made an argument to show the mental and physical inferiority of the negro, and the inconsistency of the Republican party in seeking to give him the ballot while denying it to the Chinaman.

The amendment was then rejected--ayes 16, nays 35.

The question was then on the amendment of Mr. Warner, which was pending at 11·30 A. M., when the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Lively Time in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.--There was a fierce discussion in the House yesterday in connection with the School Fund swindle. The committee appointed to investigate the case of Speaker Richards submitted their report exonerating the Speaker, and recommending that he be reinstated in the chair. This was the signal for a lively debate, and during the discussion one of the members excitedly called another a liar; the latter made for his assailant, but before the parties clinched they were taken in hand by their friends. Mr. White, who used the offensive language, was asked to apologize to the House before he was allowed to proceed. The discussion occupied nearly the whole day. It is quite probable now that very little will result from the present investigation, and that the guilty parties will be whitewashed.

FROM OMAHA.

Skirmishing between the Indians on the Plains--The Special Election.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.--Montana despatches give the particulars of a fight between war parties of the Peid Oreilles and Bloods near Fort Shaw, on Sun river, in which six were killed and four were wounded of the latter, the Lusedes losing all their stock. A detachment of troops was sent in pursuit, but the Indians escaped.

The Omaha special election yesterday, authorizing the payment of ten per cent. interest on bonds already issued to purchase depot grounds for the Union Pacific and Eastern connections, and also a further issue of fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose, was carried by a large majority. The work on the great bridge is rapidly going forward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of James T. Brady, Esq.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.--The Hon. James T. Brady, one of the most eminent lawyers in this State, died very suddenly at four o'clock this morning, of an attack of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Brady was a native of this city, and was, at the time of his death, in his fifty-fourth year. He had filled the offices of Corporation Counsel, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and President of the Dramatic Fund. He was the Democratic candidate in turn for the Attorney-Generalship and Governorship of the State.

FROM BOSTON.

Prize Fighter Found Guilty--Accident at a Sugar Refinery.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.--In the case of O'Baldwin, tried in Salem for prize fighting, the jury, after two hours' deliberation, found the defendant guilty. Exceptions were taken by his counsel and the decision was reserved.

John Sullivan, employed at the Eagle Sugar Refinery, on Gray's wharf, fell into a vat of boiling sugar last evening. His skin peeled off from his waist to his neck, and he is not expected to survive.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9--A. M.--Consols 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account; United States 5 20s, 76⅜. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 93¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9--P. M.--Consols for account, 93¼. Erie Railroad, 25; other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9--A. M.--Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands middling, 12¼@12½d.; Orleans, 12¼@12½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 6th, since the last report, is 18,500 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9--P. M.--Cotton is a shade firmer, but not higher. Mess Pork is nominal; Bacon, 59s.; Lard, 57s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 9--P. M.--Turpentine, 34s. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d. Tallow, 47s.

LONDON, Feb. 9--A. M.--Tallow, 46s. 9d.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9.--Arrived, steamer New York from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9--P. M.--Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause some dullness in the cotton market here.

California wheat is quoted at 11s. 3d.; corn, 33s. for old and 31s. 3d. for new. Other articles unchanged.

THE REVENUE.

Speech of the Hon. William D. Kelley in Review of Commissioner Wells' Report.

The True Wealth of the Country, and its Wonderful Increase.

We give below copious extracts from the speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of this city, in review of the recent report on the revenue by Special Commissioner D. M. Wells.

Mr. Kelley said:--

As the condition of the savings banks furnish the truest and most general index to the condition of the laboring people, the facts I am about to present will overthrow him who is in error. Be the judgment of the general public what it may, I am confident that the memory of every workingman who remembers the experience of 1860 will sustain me in this controversy. Having shown the loss of depositors and deposits in the only banks from which I could obtain information on those points in or about 1860, let me compare the condition in these respects of the same banks in 1867 and 1868:--

State or City.	Year.	Increase in number of depositors.	Increase of deposits.
New Hampshire	1867	4,967	$2,672,150·05
Massachusetts	1867	31,740	14,699,319·40
Rhode Island	1867	6,845	3,651,934·11
Philadelphia	1867	2,490	579,746·03

The contrast these figures present to those of 1860 does not give the Commissioner's theory much support, and casts a shade of doubt over the accuracy of the position taken by the gentleman from Ohio. It may, however, be regarded as exceptional, and I therefore propose to present a broader range of facts, embracing the amount of deposits in the banks of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Newark, New Jersey, and the only institution at Philadelphia from which I have been able to obtain this information for the years 1860-61 and 1867-68. I have sought for corresponding facts from all other New England States and New York, but have not been able to obtain them. These tables are, therefore, as complete as industry and the broadest research possible in so limited a period could make them. As, however, they present so general a correspondence for both periods, it is fair to presume that they indicate the condition of the savings-banks and their depositors throughout the country. The total amount of deposits in these banks in 1868-61 was as follows:--

	1860.	1861.
Maine	$1,466,457·56	$1,620,270 26
New Hampshire	4,860,024 86	4,590,652 18
Massachusetts	45,054,236 00	41,785,439 00
Rhode Island	9,163,760·41	9,282,879 73
Philadelphia	4,083,450·28	2,251,646 46
Newark	1,687,551·51 253,826·72	1,539,932 34 269,182 67
	66,569,307 34 65,330,002 65	65,330,002 65
Decrease	$1 239 304·69	

By this statement it is shown that the savings banks in these three States and two cities in one year, during what the Commissioner calls a season of great prosperity for working people, lost deposits amounting to $1 239,304·69.

The total deposits for 1867 and 1868 in the banks of the same cities, the same institution in Philadelphia, the same in Newark, with the addition already referred to of a dime savings institution which was not in existence in 1861, were as follows:--

	1867.	1868.
Maine	$5,998,600·26	$8,132,246 71
New Hampshire	10,463,418·50	13,541,534·93
Massachusetts	80,431,583·74	91,838,338·54
Rhode Island	21,413,617·14	24,408,635·95
Philadelphia	5,003,379 42	5,765,240 63
Newark	4,405,726·46 1,116,762·26 325,920 57	5,439,874 60 1,338,596·94 468,160 74
	$128,759,038·32	$153,823,667·07 128,759,038·32
Increase		$25,064,623·65

This exhibit is as unfortunate for the Commissioner's facts and theories as that which preceded it, for they show that, in spite of all his rhetoric about the crudities and oppressive character of the legislation of Congress, the deposits in these banks, which fell off so largely in his season of prosperity, have increased $25,064,628·65 during the last year, and that the aggregate deposit at the close of 1868, his disastrous period, is largely more than double that of 1860, which he says was so prosperous. In the pursuit of a complete comparative table for these four years I have obtained an amount of information which, though it does not relate to the particular years alluded to, will not be without interest to the House and the country, and I will therefore proceed to present the figures with as much method as I can.

Through the kind assistance of the honorable gentleman from the Troy district, New York (Mr. Griswold), I have authentic statistics from the savings-banks of his State; and though we were unable to obtain the figures for the years 1861 or 1868, I can present the number of depositors, the total amount of deposits, and the amount deposited during each year for the years 1860, 1866, and 1867. They were as follows:--

Year.	Total number of depositors.	Total amount of deposits.	Total deposited during the year.
1860	300,693	$67,440,397	$34,934,271
1866	488,501	131,769,074	84,765,054
1867	537,466	151,127,562	99,117,321

From Vermont I have been able to obtain only the total amount of deposits for 1867 and 1868. They were as follows:--

Year.	Total amount of deposits.
1867	$1,808,107 58
1868	2,128,641 52

From Connecticut I have only been able to obtain the total amount of deposits for 1850, 1861, and 1866. They are as follows:--

Year.	Total amount of deposits.
1860	$18,132,830 05
1861	19,377,670 00
1866	31,224,461·25

Thus the figures derived from every quarter are consistent with each other, and the contrast between the condition of things that prevailed between 1857 and 1861--for the return to which the Commissioner sighs--and that from 1861 to the close of 1868, which he so deprecates, is in itself sufficient to show the grotesque absurdity of his theory, that the head of every family could save money and make deposits in 1860, and that none but unmarried people could do so in 1867 and 1868. Let me repeat his language on this point:--

"Unmarried operatives, therefore, gain, while those who are obliged to support their own families in hired tenements lose. Hence deposits in savings-banks increase, while marriage is discouraged; and the forced employment of young children is made almost a necessity in order that the family may live."

The country will hardly believe that when every head of a family among the laboring people of New York could save money the whole number put at interest but $34,000,000 per annum, and that when their condition had been so sadly impaired by the unwise legislation of Congress that people feared to marry because their wages would not enable them to support families, they deposited $99,000,000 annually, or nearly three dollars for one, and that the number of depositors nearly doubled, and the total amount on deposit to their credit ran up one hundred and twenty-five per cent.

Thus, in defiance of the Commissioner's facts, heartily as they are indorsed by the gentleman from Ohio, the returns from savings banks prove that, with our labor protected and a cheap and expanded currency, our small farmers and workingmen have been able to lay up hundreds of millions of capital upon which they receive interest and for their support in age or adversity. They are happily corroborated by other facts, which in a striking manner prove the superiority of the present condition of the classes of people to which I allude over that to which the Special Commissioner of the Revenue would lead them back.

Mr. Kelley then reviewed the Life Insurance business in similar manner, and continued:--

It is not improper, Mr. Chairman, that in concluding this branch of my subject I should say that I have presented no statement which is not warranted by official indorsement, and that I hesitate not to assert that could the business of the savings banks and life insurance companies of the whole country be investigated the results would conform to those I have produced. They are truly surprising, and should they, through our widely diffused periodicals, find their way across the waters, will prove an abundant antidote to the Commissioner's notice to those who have thought of emigrating to this country, but who desire to live in wedlock, that they may not hope to do so under the legislation of that Congress which has for several years been in such absolute government of the country as to render the veto power of the Executive nugatory. They are, in my judgment, important enough to produce some effect upon the credit of the country, for they show that our laboring people are saving and putting at interest hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and that the people at large are paying from their abundance more, largely more, than the interest on our national debt to life insurance companies, as a provision for their widows and orphans when they shall no longer be able to provide for and protect them.

The Commissioner's theory that our legislation is making the rich richer and the poor poorer is that which was hurled at us by every copperhead orator, from Horatio Seymour down, during the last canvass. We also encountered it in every Rebel paper in the South, and there were those who feared that it might produce an effect upon the popular mind. I was not one of them. The American people are intelligent enough to know when they have the toothache, or are involved in a lawsuit, or are being stripped of property through the medium of a sheriff's sale, and remembering the disasters of the last free-trade and hard-money era of the country, I contrasted it with their present condition and relied confidently upon their judgment. In order to test the accuracy of my memory and judgment on this point, I appealed during the canvass to the statistics of my own city, and among other telling facts found, as I have already told you, that in 1860 the Sheriff of Philadelphia had received seventeen hundred and forty writs for the sale of real estate, and that in 1867 he had received but seven hundred and six--a decrease of more than sixty per cent., although the population of the city had increased more than forty per cent. What makes this fact more significant is, that under our system of selling land under ground rents the purchase of a homestead is the savings bank of the Philadelphia workingman. I also ascertained the number of suits that were instituted in the years 1857-58-59 and 1865-66 and 1867, respectively, in our local courts. The evidence from this source is not less significant than any that has preceded it. The Court of Common Pleas is emphatically the poor man's court. It obtains jurisdiction by appeal from the judgments of magistrates, and the amount at issue before its jury is for sums less than $100. The result of my investigation showed that the number of the suits brought in the latter years, notwithstanding the increase of population which had taken place, was but little more than one half the number instituted in the former period. The figures are as follows:--

SUITS IN COMMON PLEAS.

1857		2503
1858		2651
1859		3041
		8195
1865	1500	
1866	1461	
1867	1672	
		4633
Decrease of cases		3562

The jurisdiction of the District Court extends to all cases involving more than $100. Its records are consistent with those of the Common Pleas. The figures from the records of that court are as follows:--

DISTRICT COURT.

1857		9,894
1858		9,702
1859		7,262
		26,858
1865	4 977	
1866	5,716	
1867	6,674	
		17,387
Decrease		9 471

I am sure I do Mr. Wells no injustice when I complain of his palpable negligence in omitting to appeal to such sources of information as I have indicated, and attempting to deduce general laws by which to guide our legislation from the lame and impotent array of facts he has digested. We pay him a salary which he deems adequate. His travelling expenses are at the cost of the Treasury, and he is surrounded by a competent clerical force, and that he should have rested all his theories upon an array of facts so meagre and so easily disproved is, to say the least, not creditable to his industry or judgment.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of depositors in all the institutions to which I am referring for each year, but have them from the Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, and the savings banks of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

On the 1st day of January, 1860, there were twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five depositors in the institution at Philadelphia, and on the 1st of January, 1861, there were but twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-two; and the total amount of deposits had gone down from $4,083,450 to $2,251,646, or little more than one-half. In Massachusetts, as an official statement before me shows, the number of depositors has fallen off in but two years from 1834 to 1868, inclusive.

In 1865 the total decrease was one hundred and twenty-eight, an almost incalculably small fraction of one per cent., but in the year 1861, in consequence of the want of employment in 1860, the number fell off five thousand and ten, or two and one-sixth per cent., and the deposits remaining at the close of the year were reduced $268,797.

The number of depositors in the savings-banks of Rhode Island has receded in but one year from 1855 to 1868 inclusive, which was in 1861, when they fell off five hundred and ninety-eight, notwithstanding which the aggregate deposit increased $119,119 33.

The extreme force of the depression which, as the result of our adhesion to free trade and an exportable metallic currency, overtook the country in 1857, and terminated only with the issue of the currency known as greenbacks, and the passage of the protective tariff of 1861 seems to have fallen upon New Hampshire as early as 1858.

From 1850 to 1868 inclusive, the number of depositors in savings banks of that State has decreased in but two years, 1858 and 1868. In the latter year the number of depositors fell off nearly one per cent., notwithstanding which the deposits increased $26,265·31; but in 1858 the depositors fell off seven per cent. or thirteen hundred and twenty-three, and the deposits were reduced $159,627·40.

(Continued on Second Page.)

[Continued from the First Page.]

The gentleman from Ohio told us that hearing of my intended attack he had asked information from two sources in order to test the correctness of the Commissioner's position. That was an idle waste of time. Had he spent it in examining Mr. Wells' figures he would have discovered from their own manifest incongruity that no two or two hundred authorities could give them a character for respectability or the weight of authority. The gentleman is an arithmetician and knows that $111,000 are not twenty-one and forty-nine hundredth per cent. of $5,164,500, and that $37,000 are not seven and twenty-six hundredths per cent. of $5,055,500. Yet the Commissioner tells us they are, and so impairs the value of the important table on page 111 of the report. I invite the gentleman's attention to the two elaborate tables to be found on page 16 of the report, the first purporting to show in parallel columns the "average weekly expenditures for provisions, house rent," &c.; the second, "average weekly earnings," and the third, "surplus for clothing, housekeeping goods," &c., of families in 1867; the other in corresponding columns purporting to show "average weekly expenditure of families of varying numbers in the manufacturing towns of the United States for the years 1860 and 1867 respectively."

More remarkable tables than these never were prepared by statistician. I had supposed that Mr. Delmar, late chief of the Bureau of Statistics, was a paragon in his way; but he must look out for his honors, for in these tables the Special Commissioner of Revenue has beaten him roundly in his own department. Unhappy Delmar! Happy Commissioner Wells! For Delmar's report Congress had nothing but an indignant vote requiring its suppression, though it lay ready printed and bound; but for Wells' budget of more egregious blunders it has such admiration and approval that no love of economy could restrain it from voting to print it for the widest possible circulation. The tables to which I refer must speak for themselves, for no man can describe or characterize them. As evidence of the want of care with which the report has been sent to the country, I call attention to the fact that one column of figures which ought to be in the latter table has been omitted and that another appears twice. It is so in both editions. The tables are as follows:—

Average Aggregate Weekly Earnings and Expenses of Families for 1867.

Size of Families.	*Average Weekly Expenditures for provisions, house rent, etc.*	*Average Weekly Earnings.*	*Surplus for clothing, housekeeping goods, etc.*
Parents and one child	$10·24	$17·00	$6·76
Three adults	8·35	17·52	9·17
Parents and two children	12·26	18·75	6·49
Parents and three children	15·02	19·50	4·48
Parents and four children	17·79	23·33	5·54
Parents and five children	15·23	17·11	1·88
Parents and six children	11·67	13·50	1·83
Parents and seven children	23·78	25·00	1·22
General average of the above	$14·29	$15·96	$4·67

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of families of varying numbers in the manufacturing towns of the United States for the years 1860 and 1867, respectively.

Size of families.	*Average weekly wages.*		*Average weekly expenditures for provisions, house rent, clothing, etc.*		*Surplus in 1860.*
	In 1867.	In 1860.	In 1867.	In 1860.	
Parents and one child	$17·00	$12·17	$17·00	$9·96	$2·21
Three adults	17·52	12·00	17·52	10·31	1·69
Parents and two children	18·75	11·50	18·75	10·79	71
Parents and three children	19·50	12·41	19·50	11·33	1·08
Parents and four children	23·33	14·15	23·33	13·18	97
Parents and five children	17·11	10·37	17·11	9·46	91
Parents and six children	13·50	9·50	13·50	7·67	1·83
Parents and seven children	25·00	15·17	25·00	14·09	1·08
General average of the above	$18·96	$12·16	$18·96	$10·85	$1·31

I hope the gentleman from Ohio will give these tables a reasonable amount of consideration, and if he still thinks they may be correct, refer them to another authority—the ancient matrons of his district. But before making this reference I beg him to advise the ladies of the fact that he draws his question from an official document; for if he fails to take this precaution they will hold him guilty of perpetrating a practical joke at their expense by submitting to their judgment so absurd a proposition. They will doubtless be able to tell him that parents with two children cannot live so well on the same money as parents with but one, and as a general rule it costs more to maintain parents and three children than is required for the support of those with but two or one, and that the same is true with reference to parents and four children; but they will probably doubt his sincerity in asking whether parents with five children can live just as well on less money than is required to support in the same communities parents with but two, and will laugh at the proposition that parents with six children can live as well on less money than parents with but two; and I think I hear them crying out, "Why, sir, what do you mean by asking us whether parents with six children can live for less than parents with two, and yet in the same breath telling us that if they happen to have a seventh, be it boy or girl, it will more than double the expenses of the whole family?" Unwelcome seventh child! According to Wells, you come into the family of every laboring man to double the household expenses, though all your six predecessors be still sheltered by the paternal roof! Lucky children numbers five and six!—henceforth you will be welcomed everywhere, for the Special Commissioner of Revenue has proved that in all instances your coming reduces the expenses of the family to less than they were when the household flock consisted of but two! According to the Commissioner, this law of social life, hitherto undiscovered, is absolute, and prevailed alike in 1860 and 1867.

To invite attention to these tables is to subject them to ridicule; and yet, Mr. Chairman, they are the foundation-stone and the keystone of Mr. Wells' entire structure; upon them he rests all his argument, and from them he deduced his conclusion, so disparaging to the Republican party in Congress, and so damaging to the interests of the country, that, as a result of unwise legislation, marriage is a luxury the laboring people of America cannot safely enjoy. Happily for the country, they are so flagrantly and absurdly false that Mr. Wells' deductions and conclusions will be received but as the vain imaginings of a dreamy and indolent theorist.

In view of the surprising facts I have brought to the attention of the committee, and the urgency of the Commissioner for a return to the revenue tariff and contracted currency of 1860, I am forced to the conclusion that he regards poverty and idleness as supreme blessings to the laboring people of a country, and I rejoice that I succeeded in obtaining the floor upon the motion to print his report, and sounded an alarm to the masses of my countrymen that it is an insidious plea for their impoverishment.

In my judgment, the first duty of an American statesman is to watch and guard the rights of the laboring classes of the country. They produce its wealth, they fight its battles, and in their hands is its destiny; for at every election they cast a majority of the ballots, and upon their intelligence, integrity, and manly independence rests the welfare of the country. To make republican government an enduring success, we must guard the productions of our laborers against competition with those of the ill-paid and oppressed laborers of Europe, that each head of a family may by the wages he can earn maintain a home and be able to support his children during the years required to give them the advantages of our common school system. If the Commissioner's report proves anything to those who are able to detect its fallacies, and test the fullness and accuracy of its comparative tables, it proves that under the influence of the cheap and abundant currency we now have, and the system of protection which the war forced us to adopt, the American people are consuming more of the necessaries and comforts of life than they were ever before able to consume; are producing more of what they consume than ever before, and in spite of the taxes imposed by the national debt and other incidents of the war, are rapidly coming to be commercially independent of other nations. Yes, sir, under the influence of a tariff which, though it levies duties on raw materials and commodities which we do not and cannot produce, is still in a measure protective, and an adequate amount of currency, we are slowly emerging from our commercial dependence upon England, as is shown by the fact that our imports have steadily diminished since 1865. Thus in 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively, the amounts of foreign merchandise imported into the country were as follows:—

Year ending 30th of June, 1866	$423,470,616
Year ending 30th of June, 1867	374,943,592
Year ending 30th of June, 1868	344,873,438

Thus it appears that notwithstanding the facts that the increase of our wealth is unparalleled, and the natural increase of our population is very rapid, and that "from the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1868, about one million natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States," our purchases of foreign commodities are steadily diminishing. The sapient deduction of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue from these facts is that we are unable to trade with foreign nations, and that to stimulate foreign trade we must reduce the wages of our laborers and diminish the amount of currency now profitably employed in the development of our productive power. His theory is that "all commerce is in the nature of barter or exchange," and his complaint is that:—

"We have so raised the cost of all domestic products that exchange in kind with all foreign nations is almost impossible. The majority of what foreign nations have to sell us, as already shown, we must or will have(?) What foreign nations want and we produce, cotton and a few other articles excepted, they can buy elsewhere cheaper. We are, therefore, obliged to pay in no small part for such foreign productions as we need or will have, either in the precious metals or, what is worse, in unduly depreciated promises of national payment."

The Commissioner's exception of "cotton and a few other articles" leaves Hamlet out of the play and surrenders his whole case, for we can raise enough of the articles he excepts, and of which we have a natural monopoly, to pay for every foreign production "we must or will have."

The beneficent results of free labor in the former slave States are an agreeable surprise to its most sanguine friends. The South is abundantly rich in mineral and special agricultural resources, but she is suffering for the want of currency to develop them. Were she adequately supplied with currency, and the season should be a favorable one, her production of cotton, and the few other articles excepted by the Commissioner, would more than double that of 1868, and as other nations must have her cotton, tobacco, rice, and other semi-tropical productions which they cannot procure elsewhere, it seems to me that the true way to stop the flow of precious metals and Government bonds is to stimulate production by protecting the wages of labor and avoiding any contraction of the currency. In support of this view, let me call attention to the fact that we send from eighty to one hundred million dollars abroad annually for sugar. If capitalists will lend the planters of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas the means to cultivate their sugar fields, they will produce crops that will save a large percentage of this vast sum to the country.*

As I showed in the former discussion of this subject, we bought about forty-five per cent. of the entire amount of railroad iron exported by Great Britain during the first ten months of 1868. The Commissioner makes no note of such facts as this, but finding some fortunately situated manufacturers of pig iron guilty of making profits almost equal to those merchants' and bankers' average, he holds them up to contempt and ridicule, and wonders—yes, in an official report, sneeringly expresses his surprise—that they have not petitioned Congress to legislate for the reduction of their profits! He probably does not know that the high rate at which pig iron is now selling is stimulating the production of that primary article to an extent that promises an early home supply and such competition among our own people as must inevitably cheapen the price of iron and reduce the profits of those whose product is now in unusual request. In proof of this assertion I not only point the Commissioner to the rapid increase of the means of producing pig iron in Pennsylvania, but appeal to all the gentlemen on this floor from districts in or near which coal, iron ore, and limestone are found. Districts hitherto unknown to the iron trade are now producing large quantities of pig-iron: and I ask gentlemen from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Oregon, whether there are not more furnaces erecting in their States respectively than ever were in process of erection at one time before, and whether those already existing are not in full operation? Virginia has no voice on this floor with which to respond to my appeal, but it is within my knowledge that Pennsylvania iron men have constructed and are constructing furnaces, forges and rolling mills in various parts of that State. If we would turn the balance of trade in our favor, and put our bonds at par and stop the outflowing of gold interest by receiving them in the hands of immigrants, or in pay for our cotton, rice, tobacco, provisions, etc., we must avoid the Commissioner's nostrums, free trade and hard money, and promote the development of the boundless natural resources of the country. By no other means can we arrest the export of specie and bonds in exchange for foreign commodities.

There are many points in the Commissioner's report that I would gladly review, but having addressed myself to a single one I will leave them for the consideration of others. Meanwhile I congratulate the country that it is so strong, and the currents of its prosperity are so broad, and moving with such increasing volume, that no official report or the vagaries of no theorist can impair or arrest its progress.

*Since my remarks were delivered I have received from Messrs. McFarlan, Straight & Co., commission merchants of New Orleans, their trade circular of Feb 1, from which I extract the following corroboration of my views:—"receipts of the Louisiana sugar crop this season to 30th ultimo, inclusive, foot up 47,419 hogsheads sugar and 109,518 barrels, 4692 half barrels, and 17 quarter barrels molasses. But for lack of promptness in commencing grinding early and of adequate preparation on the part of the producers for securing a large yield, and the early severe frosts succeeded by floods of rain, the Louisiana sugar crop of 1868 would probably have reached 115,000 hogsheads at least, or about three times the product of 1867. The yield of 1868 must have been reduced by mere waste, caused by lack of wood, lateness in beginning to grind, and the unfavorable weather during the latter part of the grinding season, say 25,000 hogsheads or more, leaving perhaps 90,000 hogsheads to be realized. This great waste from a bountiful crop is greatly to be regretted, and we may hope it will not be repeated.

"The production of domestic cane-sweets properly protected and encouraged, might be increased far beyond the ideas of many who are directly interested. We believe the sugar lands of this State and Texas might be made to produce the entire 650,000 tons of sugar said to be required annually by the people of the United States, saving the $100,000,000 of specie paid yearly for foreign sweets, including charges and import duty, or perhaps fifty to sixty millions actually paid to foreign producers. We have space only to ask the genuine financier to consider this important instrumentality in aid of a return to the specie basis."

THE BANANA.

This fruit, though a native of Guinea, whence it was brought to America by way of the Canary Islands, is now not only domesticated, but grows wild all over the tropical parts of this continent, and is found in abundance in all the South Sea Islands. The two species of the fruit found in our markets, and called the larger (and coarser kind) Plantains, and the smaller (of which there are several varieties), Bananas, are mostly brought from the West India Islands. In Spanish-speaking countries they are all known by one name, Platanos, and in many parts of Central and South America constitute nearly the entire subsistence of the poorer classes. The larger and coarser sorts are cultivated in preference to the small, tender kinds, as the plant is much more hardy, and the fruit, when cooked, more nutritious and less cloying to the palate. It is hardly proper, however, to use the term cultivation in connection with this plant, for the amount of labor required in Central or Northern South America to provide a family a fair subsistence on plantains is not equal to that which goes to the raising of a single bushel of potatoes in New England. In fact, it may be questioned whether the existence of the plantain tree, like that of the bread-fruit or the taro of the Sandwich Islands, may not be reckoned a curse rather than a blessing to mankind, fostering, as it does, habits of sloth and idleness to which the inhabitants of warm latitudes are only too prone.

The tree is raised from a shoot or sucker, of which five or six generally put out from the base of the trunk of the parent tree after it has attained maturity. The shrubs and bushes in some part of the tropical jungle not too much shaded are cut away, and the young plant set out. It will take care of itself, and, when once firmly rooted, grows with great rapidity, attaining sometimes a height of twenty-five feet within eight or ten months. While still young, at about the time of flowering, it is a beautiful object to the eye; its long leaves of brilliant green wave gracefully in the breeze, and at a little distance its nodding, purple-tipped blossom has a pleasing appearance. Later, as the older leaves die down, and the stiff, heavy cluster of bananas increases in size, it has a sickly, miasmatic look. The leaves are frequently above three yards in length, and from a foot to a foot and a half in width. From their somewhat apron-like shape, some of the old commentators on Genesis have concluded that our first parents, after their disgrace, had recourse to this tree for their first garments, and its botanical name, *Musa paradisiaca*, is derived from this tradition.

The plantain is an annual, dying soon after the ripening of its fruit; and as a number of young shoots or suckers, in various stages of growth, have already started about its roots, it is immediately replaced without any interference on the part of the cultivator, and a constant succession of fruit ensues. The leaves of the plant are used to some extent for thatch, though not well adapted to the purpose. The fibres of its thick trunk, often ten or twelve inches in diameter, are wrought into a very inferior kind of cordage. It grows best in very warm and humid climates, as it requires a very large supply of moisture. At New Orleans the plant thrives, but the season is rarely long enough to admit of maturing the fruit.

The most luxuriant and heaviest growths of plantain the writer has ever seen were upon the banks of the Guayaquil river, in Ecuador, and on the low shores of the Central American Republics. Along the coast of Ecuador, and far out to sea, rafts or balsas are frequently met with, loaded entirely with plantains of enormous size, each separate fruit from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and a bunch weighing nearly a hundred pounds. This cargo is the sole food of the crew of the raft during voyages of several weeks' duration. On coffee plantations the plantain-tree is frequently cultivated in very large quantities, merely for the purpose of shading the coffee-trees during the first two or three years after transplanting.

Many readers may be unaware that a very excellent dessert dish is made from bananas by frying them in a batter like apple-fritters. In fact, in the countries where plantains and bananas grow they are rarely eaten raw, and hardly considered as a fruit. The coarser plantains are roasted with their jackets on in the ashes, and the finer kinds cut in halves lengthwise, and fried. The idea is universal in all tropical countries that wine or spirits should never be taken immediately after eating bananas, under penalty of a severe fit of colic. A common way of serving this fruit in the Sandwich Islands is by cutting it in slices like a cucumber, and eating with milk or cream.

Among the lower orders in Catholic countries, there is a superstitious aversion to cutting with a knife the fruit of the plantain, owing to the fancied existence within it of the emblems of the Lord's passion. If the fruit be cut at right angles to its longer axis, some resemblance to a cross and other sacred emblems may be seen in the section.

The small red varieties seen in our markets are only cultivated largely in those countries which have ready access to northern ports. I have rarely seen them in South or Central America or the Pacific Islands. They grow on smaller and less hardy trees, produce less abundantly, and, when cooked, have no finer flavor than the coarser kinds.

Bananas will ripen perfectly on the tree, but as the whole bunch would ripen at the same time, it is always cut off and hung up in the shade when the upper layers of fruit have reached their full size.

In buying this fruit, it should be remembered that the upper layers have attained greater maturity before separation from the tree, and they will therefore have a finer flavor than the small, imperfectly developed fruit at the lower part of the bunch.

They will ripen much more slowly in the shade than when exposed to the heat and light of the sun, but lose in delicacy of flavor. —*Hearth and Home.*

—Edward King, of Newport, R. I., has presented to the Redwood library some fine pieces of marble statuary, consisting of the "Dying Gladiator," life size, the bust of Adriadne, Venus of Milo, Cicero, Demosthenes, and Marcellus, sculptured by Paul Akers, in Italy; and the "Schoolboy," sculptured by J. Mozier, Rome, 1857.

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FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,

T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

85¾ No. 434 RACE Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER.

of 241 66-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth, 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 5 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

2½ Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2100 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
5400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 8¾

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1,024,005·97
" Freight	2,040,234·19
" Express	51,423·68
" Mails	136,295·59
" Miscellaneous	91,626·27
" Government troops	104,077·77
" " freight	449,410·33
" Contractors' men	201,179·09
" " material	968,43?·32
Total	$5,036,651·61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic, that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Jan. 20, 1869. 1 2 thstu

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 15

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [826m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthif BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20.
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3?
Halifax	20	Halifax	1?
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	4?	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin $145 | Second cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¾

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent, 80¾

No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS

mwf 11 North SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. Joseph Sansom has been appointed interpreter for the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

—The evidence in the contested election case was resumed yesterday before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs.

—Thomas Mansfield, residing at No. 1315 Race street, died suddenly last evening from the effects of a fall received last week.

—John Ross, aged 7 years, was run over by a coal train at Twenty-fourth street and Washington avenue yesterday, and was instantly killed.

—Jacob Grobler, living on Front street, below South, fell yesterday at a public house in Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh, and broke his leg. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Cornelius Dunn, Charles Washmore, and John Moran have been held to answer, by Alderman Kerr, the theft of a piece of cloth from Mendelssohn's cloth store, No. 1348 North Second street.

—Francis Brurein was yesterday appointed Lieutenant of the Seventh district, in place of John A. Franks. William Winter was appointed roundsman in the Nineteenth ward, and Andrew Whiteman a private in the Fourteenth district.

—The attention of the Mayor having been called to the fast driving of horses on Broad street, especially on Sundays, he intends to issue an order for its suppression. The complaints come chiefly from residents on that much travelled thoroughfare.

—Jennie Seely, nineteen years old, left her home, in Rainbow street, between Trenton avenue and Blair street, on last Saturday week, since which time she has not been heard of. At the time she left, she said that she intended to go to see a dressmaker on business.

—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, a woman, aged twenty-five years, wearing a black alpaca frock, fell on the pavement near Thirteenth and Master streets, striking her forehead. She was removed to No. 1413 Fawn street, in an insensible condition.

—At the meeting of the Board of Port Wardens held yesterday, a license was granted to George H. Stockton to extend a pier into the Delaware. Also, to Messrs. D. B. Taylor & Son to improve their wharf property on the Delaware river, north of Coates street. Permission was also granted for a renewal of a license to Messrs. I. P. Morris & Co. to extend their wharf to the Warden's line on the Delaware river at Cumberland street.

—At a meeting of the Historical Society held last evening, the following officers were elected:—President—John William Wallace. Vice-Presidents—B. H. Coates, H. G. Jones, A. H. Smith, James L. Claghorn. Treasurer—J. Edward Carpenter. Corresponding Secretary—J. Ross Snowden. Recording Secretary—S. L. Smedley. Library Committee—John Jordan, Jr. Publication Committee—Charles M. Morris. Finance Committee—J. L. Fenimore and James C. Hand.

—A meeting was held in Liberty Hall last evening, to receive the delegates sent from this city to Washington, to the National Convention of Colored Men, held last January, to petition Congress for the right of suffrage, P. N. Judah in the chair, and Joseph C. Russell acting as Secretary. The report of the election was read, giving the names of the delegates, and fixing the total vote at 634. James W. Brown, a delegate, addressed the meeting, stating that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had given them great encouragement as to the obtaining of the bounties of the colored soldiers and sailors.

The following was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting endorses the action of the National Convention with regard to ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, who has no claims either of gratitude or confidence on the colored people of America, in their efforts to obtain their liberties.

Addresses were made by Rev. George W. Goulds, David Turner, and others, when the meeting adjourned.

—Last evening an adjourned meeting of manufacturers and mechanics, to take measures to secure the passage of an amendment to the law passed in 1846, regulating the shop tax, was held in Sansom street, above Eleventh.

The following was adopted:—

Section 1. That hereafter mechanics and manufacturers who sell goods in their store, factory, or warehouse, other than their own manufacture, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars per year, shall not be classified as dealers, or required to pay the annual tax and license fee imposed by the act of Assembly, approved April 22, 1846; but if such sales exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per year, they shall be classified in the same manner, and required to pay the same annual tax on all sales of goods not of their own manufacture, as is now required of dealers. But in no case shall a manufacturer or mechanic be required to pay a license fee upon the sales of goods of their own manufacture.

Domestic Affairs.

—John C. Breckinridge arrived in Baltimore on Saturday.

—Buchanan and Gillem will not be confirmed as Johnson's Brigadier-Generals.

—John Lamb, of New York, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in Baltimore.

—A dinner was given in New York last evening to Senator-elect Casserly of California.

—Edward S. Piper has been sentenced to the Vermont State Prison for eight years for forgery.

—Another Railroad Restriction bill has been prepared and introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

—General Grant yesterday took a ride with Mr. Bonner, the famous "Dexter" trotting in their front.

—James Tallant, one of the parties arrested for complicity in the Rogers murder, has been discharged.

—An accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on Saturday, at Smithton, caused the death of the engineer, Charles Brownell.

—General Burnside's "Expedition Society" or organization has been formed, with General Burnside as President and General J. G. Parke as Vice-President.

—The trial of the pugilists Wormald and O'Baldwin, for engaging in a prize fight at Lynnfield, Mass., commenced in the Superior Court, at Salem, yesterday.

—The North Carolina Cherokees do not like the treaty now pending, and protest against it, unless it secures to the Eastern Cherokees their share in the lands sold.

—Isaac Dunn, of Trenton, N.J., was found in the Water Tower last Sunday. He had been missing for several days, and it is supposed that he committed suicide.

—The Special Commissioners appointed to review the Union Pacific Railroad have arrived at Sacramento, and will start eastward to make their report in a few days.

—Two thieves smashed the window of a jewelry store in Broadway, New York, last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and made off with a tray of diamonds worth $10,000. The jewels got scattered and the thieves secured but $1900 worth.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb 8.—The news from Athens is contradictory. The latest despatches maintain that Zaimis had succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and that peace is thereby assured.

The reported battle between the Turks and Montenegrins is authoritatively denied.

LONDON, Feb 8.—Advices have been received announcing that the American schooner Gott was abandoned at sea on January 3. No particulars are given.

The Copper Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House, by a vote of 109 yeas to 66 nays, concurred in the Senate amendment to the Copper Tariff bill. Its opponents endeavored to filibuster, but its friends were so numerous that they were choked off. The Senate amendments to the bill make it more stringent as a protective measure than it was when it passed the House.

—A man committed to the Maine Insane Asylum twenty years ago for some slight offense, on the ground of incurable insanity, was before the Superior Court at Portland, on Saturday, to have his further fate settled, and while the Court and people were otherwise busied, he coolly walked out of court and town. He was recaptured.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Journal of an Aide-de-Camp of Rochambeau.

The Providence *Journal* describes an original French manuscript, now in possession of Mr. C. F. Harris of that city. It is the journal of a French officer who served under Count de Rochambeau, and bears the following title:—"Journal depuis mon depart de France 26 Mars, 1781, jusq'au 18 Novembre de la meme annee que l'armee aux orders de M. le Cte. de Rochambeau est entre dans ses Quartiers d'hiver." (Journal since its departure from France, the 26th of March, 1781, to the 18th of November of the same year, of the army under the orders of the Compte de Rochambeau when it went into winter quarters.) It is handsomely written and makes a small folio volume of 116 pages. In it are nine beautifully executed maps and plans, some of them four feet in length, as follows:—1. Map of the Island of Rhode Island; 1, 3, and 4. Maps of the route of Rochambeau's army from Newport, through Hartford to Fishkill; 5. Camp on the North river, near Dobb's Ferry, showing the positions of the French and American armies; 6. Map of the country north of New York, embracing Fort Washington, Harlem river and the vicinity; 7. Morrisania, with portions of the East river and Long Island; 8. Frog's Point and part of Long Island; 9. Plan of West Point; 10. Plan of the Battle of Trenton; 11. Plan of the Siege of New York, 1781. This valuable and interesting manuscript was in the celebrated *Maison neuf* sale which took place in Paris on the 15th of January, in 1868, at which Mr. Harris was so fortunate as to secure it against the competition of several European libraries and collectors.

After spending a few days in Boston and Cambridge, the writer came to Providence, where he found the French troops encamped under General Count de Rochambeau. His observations about Providence are very brief. He calls it a "beautiful little town," with an extensive commerce before the war. There is nothing curious here, he says, but "a hospital of the greatest beauty." The building alluded to was doubtless the old, or northern, edifice of Brown University, which, at one period during the Revolutionary war, was used for a hospital. This fine structure, so superior then to all others in Providence, together with its beautiful situation, no doubt attracted the attention of the French officer.

From Providence the French troops commenced their march westward on the 18th of June. The first day they encamped near Waterman's tavern, and the second day reached Plainfield, which the writer says occupies "a superb position." This officer seems to have an eye to the position of every place he sees, with a view to its defense. The position of Windham he also considers fine. Of Hartford little is said; but with Weathersfield he was in ecstacies. The houses there were fine, and in order to see the adjoining country he went up into the steeple of the village church. He says he could see the country for fifty miles around, and declares it to be the most beautiful he had seen in America. The route from Providence to Fishkill, with each day's march, is laid down with great precision. The army set out in a single division, until they reached Windham, when they formed two divisions, and thus, from eight to ten miles apart, in parallel lines, they marched to the Hudson river. We will not follow the army further.

The *Journal* says:—"In addition to the journal there are in the volume the following interesting papers:—A copy of the capitulation of Yorktown and Gloucester, in which event the French army took part. A letter in relation to the same from General Washington. Journal of the Siege of Yorktown, by M. de Menonville, Aide Major-General. Abstract of the campaign of the naval forces, under orders of Compte de Grasse, printed by his orders on board the Ville de Paris. Construction of the American army, and notes on the Constitution of the thirteen United States. The maps and plans are drawn with care, and add greatly to the value of the journal, which was doubtless prepared for General de Rochambeau himself. It is in its original red Morocco binding, with the edge of the leaves richly gilded.

"We learn that there was great competition for it at the sale, and that, besides several orders for the volume from the United States, the British Museum and other great European libraries were competitors for it. We think our townsman, Mr. Harris, showed much pluck in carrying off the prize against such antagonists. It is to be hoped that the manuscript may be printed, accompanied by its maps."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·03	MOON RISES	5·45
SUN SETS	5·27	HIGH WATER	12·44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
W. C. KENT,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
England	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 27
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Jan. 30
China	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 13
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Ocean Belle, Hallett, Havana, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbun, from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr Ida L., Burgess, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, cleared at New Orleans 3d inst. for Boston, with 2607 bales cotton, 381 bbls. flour, 92 tons iron, and 30 bales rope.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 143 tierces rice, 823 bales upland cotton, and sundries.

Steamship Fannie, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, cleared at Boston 6th inst. for Philadelphia, and passed Cape Cod at 11 A. M. on Sunday.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.

Barque Wilhelmine, Rhelia, hence, at Flushing 23d ultimo.

Brig Auguste, Klintworth, hence, at Cuxhaven 22d ultimo.

Brig Mary C Comery, Comery, from Messina, passed Gibraltar 12th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 23d ult.

Schr John Griffin, Field, from Sagua la Grande for Philadelphia, experienced a heavy gale on the 3d inst. and was struck by a water-spout, carrying away her rudder irons, wheel ropes, etc.—put into Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Schr Old Chad, McClintock, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.

Schr J. H. Shindler, Lee, from Mobile for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, hence, at Norwich 5th instant.

Schr Rachel Vanneman, Vanneman, 21 days from New Orleans, at New York 6th inst.

Schr Fawn, Wiley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Louisa, Nevens, from Savannah for Philadelphia, before reported at Norfolk in distress, encountered a heavy easterly gale on the 3d inst., when off Chincoteague Shoals, with a very heavy sea, in which the schooner sprung aleak, lost bulwarks, and sustained much damage. She bore away for Norfolk, and anchored in Hampton Roads night of the 3d inst., and next morning lost both anchors and chains in a heavy gale.

MISCELLANY.

The Halifax Citizen of the 30th ult. says:—The oil landed from the ship Germania (before reported put in in distress), was all seized on Thursday evening by the Inspector of Inland Revenue, as according to the Inland Revenue act no petroleum that cannot stand the fire test of 115 degrees is allowed to be landed, because of its dangerous character. The agents of the barque had landed two or three thousand barrels, and though they had taken every precaution, the Inspector of Inland Revenue did not deem it right to leave the city exposed to such a calamitous fire as might occur. The ship has been moved to Richmond, where she will discharge the remainder of her cargo.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

LAMPS,

BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15§

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 North SIXTH Street,

Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream .... $2·50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream .... 3·00
NOTE PAPER, per ream .... 1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size .... $1·50 per 1000
" white, " .... 1·80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29§ PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to

WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, below Fifth,
Attorney for TACY R. PANCOAST,
2 2tu6t* Executrix.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1095 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 2§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22§1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz.:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

No. 14 North FIFTH Street,

2 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble.	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 M

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE
INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE
CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships;" and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES, also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners.
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.

Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869. 2 6 6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards .... 2 per cent.
" 100 " .... 3 "
" 300 " .... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
A NEW COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Edmund Yates' new Comedy, called
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY.......Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with Craig's Perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
TWELFTH NIGHT MATINEE, Saturday, at 2.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 9
Second night of the world-renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in the Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN.........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE.................Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the uproariously laughable comedy entitled THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA, with songs...Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the laughable Comedietta of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will appear on
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
OFFENBACH'S
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10,
OFFENBACH'S
CHING-CHOW-HI.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's, No. 912 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 5

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869.

Professional Gamblers and Gambling-Houses.

A CASE was recently heard before one of the aldermen of this city, in which the complainant alleges that he was stripped of several thousand dollars at a gambling-house on Chesnut street, during one evening, while he was intoxicated. His losses are but a type of many similar misfortunes which are constantly occurring, although they are concealed from the public through pride and fear, and are finally discovered only through the ruin of young men, the destitution of families, or startling defalcations. The professional gambler plies his nefarious trade in our midst as steadily and systematically as if it were a useful and honorable pursuit, and no serious effort is made to conceal from the courts or the police the localities where adventurous spirits are invited to "fight the tiger." If Mayor Fox should ask his detectives for a list of these establishments in Philadelphia, they could soon perfect it, and they could name, at a moment's notice, a number of gambling dens whose well-dressed pimps are always in search of prey, and whose sleek proprietors hold up their heads as high as the honest men of the community. We have not yet imitated the New York example of conferring high political honors upon the keepers of our gambling-houses, but they enjoy here immunity from punishment, and nothing is done to surround their avocation with odium, if we except the occasional raids which result sometimes in arrests, but never in convictions of professional gamblers. It has long been a penal offense in Pennsylvania to keep a gambling-house, and the penalty prescribed by the existing laws is very severe. It may be that this severity is a leading cause of the practical difficulty of securing convictions, and of the rarity of vigorous prosecutions. Everybody knows that the city contains a number of gambling-houses and professional gamblers, and this fact could be attested by clouds of living witnesses; but somehow or other it is never satisfactorily demonstrated to petit juries, and the occasional indictments are usually ignored. The old common law did not treat gaming, *per se*, as an offense, but punished cheating at cards or dice by fine and imprisonment. Gaming-houses, however, are considered nuisances in nearly all civilized countries, on account of their injurious effects on the public and their tendency to promote cheating and other corrupt practices. The modern gambling-house is always a nuisance, and in many cases it is under the charge of men who systematically rob their dupes by false play. Among the agencies which promote the growth of crime, and especially forgery and robbery, it is one of the most powerful. Young men who under ordinary circumstances would shrink with horror from the commission of a base or dishonorable act, can easily be enticed into a gaming-house. Once there, it is not difficult to lure them into play beyond their means; and soon there is no alternative between the disgrace and ruin resulting from the discovery of a defalcation, and the commission of a desperate offense to provide the means for a temporary concealment of the original crime. As the present laws provide no efficient remedy against the evils of gambling, it is worth inquiring whether a different system of punishment would not be more effective. The professional gamblers are, as a class, more dangerous and not a whit more honest than the professional pickpockets, and wholesome results might flow from an extended application of the system which has proved efficacious with the "Artful Dodgers." If the well-known professional gamblers, connected, as pimps or proprietors, with the well-known gambling-houses of Philadelphia, were subject to arrest and committal to Moyamensing for ninety days whenever they were seen in public, or known by the police to be engaged in their nefarious pursuit, they would probably find the air of Philadelphia too unhealthy, and speedily transport their bland countenances and their implements of fraud to a more genial clime.

Our Next President.

TO-MORROW the electoral votes will be counted in the House of Representatives at Washington, and when the result is ascertained General Grant will receive an official notification of the fact that he has been chosen President of the United States. In less than three weeks thereafter he will be inaugurated, and Andrew Johnson, Esq., will retire to his village in Tennessee, and amuse himself in his declining years by relating to admiring auditors how he has filled every office in the gift of the people from Alderman to President, and the people of the United States will experience the same feeling of relief that Sinbad did when he succeeded in throwing the old man of the sea from his shoulders.

The indications at present are that for the next four years we will have a President of whom we can be really proud—something that has not happened very frequently since the time of Washington—who will administer the affairs of the Government fearlessly and impartially, in the best interests of the nation, and who will exert himself to the utmost to break up abuses and have the laws faithfully administered. The mere political wire-pullers distrusted General Grant before his nomination, and his course since his election has not been such as to raise him in their esteem. His reticence and persistent refusal to listen to the volunteer advice that is offered on every side, and his determination to mind his own business and not to allow any one to manage it for him, have won for him the no less cordial because concealed dislike of some of those who supported him most warmly during the campaign last fall, thereby endeavoring to earn some claim upon his regards when the time for distributing the loaves and fishes came around. Some of the Democratic papers have been eagerly predicting an early rupture between Grant and Congress, and have busied themselves in endeavoring to bring about such a result, hoping that, as in Andrew Johnson's case, they will be benefited by the quarrel. There is a material difference in the present instance, however, that appears to have been overlooked. Mr. Johnson contrived to alienate himself from the Republican party without receiving the hearty support of the Democracy. Both parties disclaimed him, and he was obliged to fight the battle with Congress single-handed and alone. If Mr. Johnson had been backed by a powerful party, he would scarcely have been bound hand and foot as he was by Congress, and his opinions, no matter how obnoxious, would have received a certain amount of respectful consideration, even if the Republican majority in Congress had been larger than it is.

The army of office-holders and office-seekers in this country is large and influential, and their clamor is calculated to disturb the equanimity of the most resolute man that can be placed in the Presidential chair, but, as no one knows better than General Grant, the feeders on Treasury pap are far outnumbered by those who neither expect nor desire to hold office. Those very qualities in General Grant that have excited the displeasure of the mere politicians have secured for him the confidence and respect of the nation at large, and if he continues as he has begun, and shows a desire and determination to do his whole duty as President of the United States, he will be sustained by the people, and the malcontents in Congress, if there are any, will not dare to openly break with him.

Among the legacies bequeathed to us by the Rebellion are organized systems of rascality and fraud in nearly every department of the Government. During Andrew Johnson's administration these have been encouraged rather than repressed, and it needs a stern, uncompromising, and determined man like Grant to put a stop to the operations of the thieves and robbers who have been plundering the Treasury for the past four years. That Grant will be able to do this effectually is scarcely possible, but we do believe that before his term of office expires he will accomplish a very decided reform, and be the means of saving millions of dollars to the Treasury. General Grant's course thus far has been eminently satisfactory to all who have no favors to ask, and are therefore able to form disinterested and impartial judgments; and if he continues as he has begun, by minding his own business strictly, and broadly hinting to his multitude of tormentors that they would do well to imitate his example, he should receive the hearty and unreserved support of all patriotic men in the country, without regard to party. Our next President will be the right man in the right place, and his administration will gain an additional lustre from the degradation of his predecessor. "Let us have peace."

A BILL has been introduced in the State Senate entitled "An act to prevent the publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines," which provides for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, of newspaper publishers and patent-medicine proprietors who assist in giving publicity to real or pretended remedies for certain classes of ills that flesh is heir to. This proposed law is apparently levelled at abuses and evils which might properly be suppressed, but it is too sweeping and stringent in its provisions, and if passed in its present shape it would be tantamount to an assumption of power to suppress the sale of patent medicines of every description, and to exercise a rigid censorship over the advertising columns of the newspapers of the State. Neither patent-medicine proprietors, the press, nor the people would tamely submit to such an invasion of personal freedom and constitutional rights.

THE GEORGIA SENATE yesterday showed unmistakably the spirit by which the majority is actuated. A resolution pledging it to obey the decision of the Supreme Court of the State on the question of negro eligibility to office was defeated by a vote of 19 to 13, while a resolution directing its members to purge themselves of complicity with rebellion by oath was likewise voted down. The proceedings of this body read very much as they did in the time of war. Georgia will yet discover what a serious and fatal mistake she is now making.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE REVENUE.—We make room to-day for the most material portions of the elaborate argument on the revenue delivered in the House on Thursday last, by the Hon. William D. Kelley. It takes the form of a rejoinder to the recent report of Special Commissioner Wells, and deserves a careful perusal at the hands of every tax-payer.

SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA is in a flourishing state. The *Alta* says:—"The sale of cocoons raised last year in this State numbered 200,000, of which half were killed under a misapprehension, so that 100,000 are supposed to remain for the production of butterflies this season, and of these 50,000 are females, which should lay 300 sound eggs each. Let us suppose, however, that they lay 200 each, the number of cocoons this year would be 10,000,000; in 1869, 1,000,000,000; and in 1879, 100,000,000,000."

THE REVIVAL OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.—The brilliant success of Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* at the Arch Street Theatre during the past two weeks, and the almost simultaneous production of *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Romeo and Juliet*, in very superior style at Wallack's, and Booth's theatres, in New York, have led many persons to indulge in felicitations at the prospect of a revival of the legitimate drama, but it is to be feared that the expectations which have been raised on this point will be doomed to disappointment.

Complaints about the degeneracy of the drama have prevailed since the days of Æschylus, and before his time, for aught we know to the contrary. Many of Shakespeare's contemporaries considered him a very sorry sort of a fellow, and not to be put in comparison with his predecessors, and we can fancy some playgoers of the day grumbling at *Twelfth Night*, and making disparaging comparisons with *Gammer Gurton's Needle* and other pieces that once tickled the fancy of the public, but which have long since been forgotten. As for the so-called "sensation" dramas of our day, if any one will turn over a file of playbills for the last twenty or thirty years, it will be found that the stage has not degenerated materially in that time, and those who will call to mind the old-fashioned blood and blue-light melo-dramas which were so popular not many years ago, will be forced to acknowledge that even Boucicault's and Daly's pieces, with their stunning mechanical effects, are not any worse, even if they are not any better.

There is and always will be a very large class of persons who care nothing whatever for the æsthetic principles of the drama, who go to the theatre solely to be entertained, and whose tastes incline to the kind of pieces we have named. The educated classes—so called for want of a better designation—will not turn out in force and fill the theatres night after night for a whole season through, merely for the sake of encouraging dramatic art, and the managers are forced to fall back on the kind of pieces that they know will pay. The managers, for their part, undoubtedly put too little faith in the public; and, with the exercise of good taste, skill, and judgment, they might present more really attractive entertainments, and in the long run make their theatres pay better than they do. We have always contended that good plays, if not too hackneyed, and if well placed upon the stage and well acted, will, in the great majority of instances, draw larger audiences for a longer time than the sensation pieces. At the same time the less meritorious works, if they contain nothing objectionable—and there are not very many of them that do—should not be condemned except on artistic grounds. It is the critic's business to see them, and give an opinion as to their excellencies and defects, and then let the public patronize them if they will.

The success of *Twelfth Night* at the Arch is a proof of the truth of this argument; but the reason why such pieces have not been brought out hitherto in the same style is the impossibility of enlisting a sufficient number of competent actors in a stock company. The reason for this difficulty is the prevailing star system, which has induced nearly all the capable actors and actresses, and many who are not capable, to abandon their legitimate work and go roving about the country in the hope of realizing a greater amount of fame and fortune than they would be able to if limited to a single theatre. While we have no great expectations that sensationalism is on its deathbed, we do look upon the evident decay of the star system as likely to prove a positive benefit to dramatic art, by enabling our managers to engage competent performers for their companies. Some of the best star actors and actresses in the country have been drawing very small houses for the last season or two; in fact, the public are tired of seeing them in the same old pieces, with the subordinate characters filled up by such support, good, bad, and indifferent, as they are able to pick up; and there seems to be a very strong probability that some stars of a good many years' standing will ultimately be obliged to go to work, as they ought, in stock companies again. Mr. Barton Hill, as leading man at the Arch, is in his right place, and he did a wise thing when he accepted the position. Mr. Hill is an excellent actor, but he has not the extraordinary talent that will make him an attraction without good support. Mr. Edwin Adams, another talented artist, has consented to assist Mr. Booth at his new theatre, and we will guarantee that he will lose nothing either in pocket or the appreciation of the public by so doing. If other actors and actresses who are now travelling about playing to half-filled houses would imitate the example of these gentlemen, it would be the best thing for themselves and the public, and the star business would speedily fall into disrepute. This subject has more than once been brought to the attention of the members of the theatrical profession by the press, and as the majority of stars appear to have reached the end of their tether, we hope that it will receive from them the consideration it deserves, for without good stock companies it is useless to expect to see any plays well acted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1869. }

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47¼, a decline of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¾, no change. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 49 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 26; and Hestonville at 12. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, no change; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 124, no change. 238½ was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 105 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; and 73½ for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 30½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	City 6s, New.. ls.	100¾	28 sh	Read... trf...ls..	47¼
$200	do	100¾	100	do.............c..	47¼
$1000	Phila 5s	71	100	do.............ls.	47¼
$1500	Leh 6s, gold l. ls.	94¼	10	do	47¼
$500	do	90¼	100	do.............c..	47¼
$1000	C&A m. 6s, '89	86¾	300	do.............ls..	47¼
$1000	Leh V new bs tr	91½	100	do...........2d...	47¼
$5500	Pa 6s. 2 series	105¾	100	do	47¼
8 sh	Mech Bk	32	100	do...........2d..	47¼
203 sh	Penna R........ls..	57¾	100	do.............'s..	47¼
100	do.........b60.	57¾	200	do.............c..	47¼
400	do	57¾	8 sh	C & Am	124¾
100 sh	OilCr&Al R.b30	38¾	4 sh	Sp & Pine	26
150 sh	N Central	49	100 sh	Hestonville	12

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅞@113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅞@113⅝; do., 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. July, 1865, 109½@109¾; do. July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, 109½@109⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅞@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; July, 1865, 109⅜@109½; do., 1867, 109⅜@109½; do. 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 135¼.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·04 A. M.	135¼
10·32 "	135¼	11·09 "	135¼
10·40 "	135½	11·45 "	135½
11·03 "	135⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.—There is rather more activity in the Flour market, and the home consumers are more disposed to operate. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $7@7·75 per barrel, including some Pennsylvania do. do. at $8@8·75, and Ohio do. do. at $8·75@10; fancy at $10·50@12.50 and extra at $6. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal; small sales of the former at $7@7·50, as to quality.

The Wheat market continues greatly oppressed and prices are drooping. Small sales of red at $1·60@1·75; amber at $1·80@1·90, and white at $2·10@2·20 ℔ bushel. Rye sells in lots at $1·55@1·60 for Western. Corn comes slowly and is held with more firmness. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 87@89c. Oats are also firmer, with sales of Western at 73@75c.

Prices of Barley Malt range from $2·10@2·25.

The demand for Cloverseed continues good, further sales of 500 bushels were made at $9@9·50. Timothy sells at $3·75@4, and Flaxseed at $2·65 per bushel.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............40|11 A. M...............46|2 P. M.............46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Meridian, Lens, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to George C Carson & Co. Left in port brig James B Kirby; schrs P. A. Grau and J. Ricardo Jova, loading; F. R. Baird and W. H. Tiers, discharging; Annie Greaves, just arrived. Off Sombrero Light, Fla., 27th ult., was in company with ship Pequot, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 7—6 P. M.—Brigs John Welsh, Jr., for Sagua, and Louis C. Madeira, for Cienfuegos, went to sea yesterday; barque Ann Elizabeth, for Barbados, went to sea this afternoon, all from Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Lyda, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 23d ult., and anchored.

Barque Urda, Bjerkass, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 27th ult.

Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice first crop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES,
No. 205 N NINTH, and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN WOMEN, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH; northwest corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 11 at 7½ o'clock.

Eminent Clergymen of different denominations, are expected to conduct the meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend. 2 9 3t*

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25th, Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENT."

The sale of tickets will be announced next week. 2 9tuths3t

CONCERT HALL.
DE CORDOVA,
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat)..........50 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 tf

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.

Doors open at 6·30 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7·30. Tickets, 50 cents: to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 822 Shippen street. 2 6 6t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.
2 9 5t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthstf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 1 tuthstf

WINTER THAWING OUT.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
Come to the Great Brown Hall!
And see the tremendous piles
Of clothes, of magnificent styles,
For short folks and stout folks and tall,
For sale at the Great Brown Hall.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
For the winter is about gone,
And its marvellous sort of fun
How the stock of winter garments goes;
For the people will presently want Spring Clothes.
(As everybody certainly knows),
From the top of their heads to the tips of their toes;
And the prices are down, for we gave them a knock,
To close out the rest of the winter stock.
Come! come!! come!!! ye people all!
For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall!

Winter stock on the go! Prices never so low! Gentlemen, don't be slow! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

RETURN
OF THE
ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL,
To the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, of the Affairs of that Company on June 30, 1868.

Capital Stock Ten Millions of Dollars,
In One Hundred Thousand Shares,
OF WHICH
96,165 SHARES TAKEN,
$15 Each Paid, . . $1,442,475

ASSETS.

Real estate belonging to Company		$1,074,866
Cash on hand and in Bank		341,625
Cash in Branch Offices and Agents' hands		343,815
Loans secured by Bond		1,744,670
Loans secured on Life Policies		315,735
Stocks of the United States, held in New York		466,350
Amount invested in Stocks in Great Britain		1,564,510
Am't held as Collateral for Loans, with margins of from 17 to 56 per cent		2,241,225
		$8,092,796

LIABILITIES.

Losses pending adjustment, etc		$198,365
Losses p'd during the year	$1,316,425	
Losses not paid, and included in estimate of $198,365	105,715	
Dividend declared	168,200	
Dividends not paid		2,805
All other claims against the Company, one-fourth Governm't duty		81,035
		$282,205

INCOME FOR YEAR.

Cash Premiums rec'd, Fire Branch	$2,307,665
Interest money Investments, Fire Branch	76,975
Income from other sources, Fire Branch	17,215
Income, Fire Branch	$2,401,855

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR.

Losses, as above, including those not paid	$1,422,140
Dividends	168,200
Expenditures of every description	665,000
	$2,255,340

GEORGE WOOD, Agent,
No. 226 WALNUT STREET.
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1869. 1t

GROCERIES, ETC.

OOLONG TEA,
Extra Fine Quality.

Just received, of the new crop, an invoice of
Very Extra Fine Quality Black Tea,
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PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

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No. 629 Chesnut street.

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We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
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STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.

I hardly think that the staircases and corridors of Fifth Avenue Hotel have ever been more crowded than they were on Saturday afternoon when General and Mrs. Grant held an informal reception. Both of them worked hard in their quiet way. It is no light thing to make calls all morning, receive them all afternoon, and attend a dinner and a reception in the evening, to say nothing of two or three theatres thrown in any time between ten and twelve at night. Yet this is the routine transacted by General Grant almost every day and night of his life. The staircases and corridors at the Fifth Avenue are of unusual width, but their standing-room capacity was tested on Saturday to the full. Among the celebrated men who "crushed" their way up might be seen the leonine face of Farragut cheek by jowl with the full moon features of Horace Greeley.

Birgfeld—the amiable Adolph—formerly the pet of the Philadelphia public, if to be universally recognized with approbation gives a claim to that title, has lately come to grief. For the past year and a half, in fact ever since the establishment of *opera bouffe* in the midst of us, Birgfeld has been a New Yorker; and, like Mr. Bateman, and other tender transplanted flowers of tropic growth, has experienced the rigors of such a position. Bateman was lately up charged with aggravated assault and battery upon a *choriste* of his troupe; and Birgfeld, wisely reversing matters, has just appeared as plaintiff in a similar case against a Mr. Francis Tholer, who not long ago was dismissed from the troupe. Tholer, conceiving himself misused, thereupon repaired to the box office, and improvised an assault upon the unsuspicious Birgfeld with such celerity that the victim was deprived of some of his teeth and all of his senses almost before he recognized his assailant. In justification of himself, Tholer said that Birgfeld was a heartless man—O Ingratitude! is not thy name Tholer?—and that as for himself he was tired and sick of the Americans, and wanted to get back to *la belle Paris.* Justice Dowling advised him that he had unfortunately not chosen the most sensible method of putting that desire into execution, sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and ordered him to be locked up one week. It is expected when he comes out he will be a solo singer of another tune.

An interesting and salutary scene took place on Saturday morning in the Court of General Sessions. Arson has been a prevalent crime for the last few months, and a case which has been standing over since November of last year was finally settled at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The criminals were a youth named Joseph Roll, and a young man several years his senior, named Frederick Baden. When the trial had first come up Roll had pleaded guilty in the third degree, and Baden, thinking to throw all the blame upon the actual perpetrator of the deed, had, in his ignorance, confessed that he had given him the money to purchase the oil which he knew was going to be used for incendiary purposes. The crime was committed for the sake of securing $1000 insurance on property worth barely more than $300. Recorder Hackett pronounced on each of the offenders the heaviest sentence the law permitted him to inflict, viz., ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

The Waverley Theatre is the name given to the pretty little minstrel opera house that has recently been deserted by Kelly & Leon. I recognize no names of any account except those of Owen Marlowe (whose aspiring blood I am grieved to see sink into the ground), Mr. Parsloe, and Setty Rigl. Lydia Thompson has one editorial per day in the *Herald* about her hair; and "Webster's Unabridged" is indebted to Jarrett & Palmer for the coining of a new adjective, "Niblonian," suggestive of the larcenious splendors of the *Forty Thieves.*

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Tame Cats" at the Arch.

Last evening Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* was produced at the Arch to a large audience. The title of this piece is extremely awkward, it being used to signify the parasites and blood-suckers who prey upon the good nature, weakness, and credulity of their fellows; and, unlike many cant terms, it has no real significance. A title that will attract attention and excite curiosity is a great thing for a new play, but this piece might easily have been rechristened with a name equally telling and more appropriate than *Tame Cats.* The play itself is respectable, fairly written, rather weak in some points, but with several good dramatic situations and a series of cleverly-sketched stage characters. Most of the people, indeed, remind us more or less of others that we have met with in literature or on the stage before, and the rich old uncle turning up in the last act to arrange all the family difficulties, and murmur, "Bless ye, me children," is such a familiar friend that we are fain to bid him welcome for old acquaintance's sake, at least.

The plot turns upon the efforts of a set of parasites who scheme to get possession of the fortune of "Mr. Walter Waversham." They induce him to enter into speculations of all kinds, defame his wife, destroy his happiness, and apparently bring him to the verge of ruin. The uncle aforesaid acts as the guardian angel, however, and under an assumed name aids "Mr. Waversham" to defeat the schemes of the "tame cats." The "cats," too, quarrel among themselves, and thus assist in their own discomfiture. The moral tone of the play is good, and it has a number of points which appeal to the sympathies of the audience in the strongest manner.

The play is remarkably well acted throughout, and to this, with the excellent style in which it is placed upon the stage, must be attributed its success last evening. The best personation is that of "Ezra Stead" by Mr. Mackay. "Ezra Stead" is a returned convict, without a "ticket of leave," and he reminds us of the "party by the name of Johnson," in the *Lancashire Lass,* to some extent. Mr. Mackay's "make-up," facial expression, and thoroughly artistic rendering of the part are entitled to the highest praise. Mrs. Thayer as Mrs. Soppett," the wife of "Ezra," and much the same sort of a character, is also admirable. "Mortimer Wedgewood," the part sustained by Mr. Barton Hill, is a palpable but rather weak copy of "Horace Skimpole" in Dickens' novel of "Bleak House." The only difference is that while "Skimpole" is merely egotistical and selfish, "Wedgewood" is a villain. Mr. Hill plays the part creditably, but he does not develop it into something original and striking, as some actors would. "Mrs. Harry Langley" is a sort of compromise between "Lord Dundreary" and "Lydia Languish." This character is well represented by Mrs. Drew. Miss Price gives an excellent personation of "Mrs. Walter Waversham," and in some of the scenes she acts with far more power than usual. Mr. Everly, as "Walter Waversham," is also good, but a little too slow and measured, both in his conversation and deportment, especially in the first act. Mr. Hemple as the rich uncle, "Mr. Tweedle;" Mr. Craig as "Biddles," one of those typical British fathers, with whom all playgoers are familiar; Mrs. Creese as "Annie Temple," the interesting young lady in love, without whom such a piece as this could not be pronounced complete; Mr. James as "Charles Hampton," the ardent lover of the aforesaid "Miss Temple," and Miss Davenport as "Ellis," the waiting maid, all act their parts in a creditable and satisfactory manner. It is difficult to find any serious fault with this play, and it is equally difficult to say very much in its favor. It depends for its success upon a tolerably well-arranged plot and not upon scenic effects entirely, and is therefore entitled to commendation on that ground, if upon no other. Indifferently performed it would be uninteresting, but as presented at the Arch it makes an agreeable evening's entertainment, although the audience are indebted for whatever pleasure they derive from it to the actors far more than to the author.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the Irish drama of the *Fairy Circle* and the comedy of the *Custom of the Country.* These performers are always welcome and always popular. In their particular line they have no superiors on the stage, and in their Irish dramas, as in the Irish character, there is a mingling of fun, frolic and sentiment that is particularly attractive to a large portion of the playgoing public. houses, and as the public are well aware of their merits and those of the pieces they present, there is no necessity for us to make any Mr. and Mrs. Williams always draw crowded extended notice of them.

AT THE ARCH Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton Troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns.*

AT THE AMERICAN an interesting variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA will give his second lecture at Concert Hall on Thursday evening. Subject, "Mrs. Grundy." The third lecture, entitled "The Spratts at Saratoga," will be given on February 18.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

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SPECIAL NOTICE—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

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MARRIED.

FRAZER—TAYLOR.—On January 16, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, STEWARD FRAZER to ANN TAYLOR, all of Philadelphia.

KUSCHKE—KUTZ.—On Thursday evening, February 4, by the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Mr. W. C. KUSCHKE to Miss LIZZIE R. KUTZ. No cards.

MARLIN—STROUSE.—February 4, 1869, at the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, Chesnut Hill, by Rev. Roger Owens, Mr. WILLIAM H. MARLIN, of Germantown, to Miss CADDIE H. STROUSE, of Chesnut Hill, Pa.

SMITH—SMITH.—On December 27, 1867, by Rev. R. A. Mallery, Mr. THOMAS J. R. SMITH and Miss LAURA L. SMITH.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 7th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, BEULAH ARCHER, in the 70th year of her age, relict of the late Benjamin Archer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Benjamin F. Archer, No. 319 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

BANNEN.—On the 6th instant, PAUL BANNEN, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also State Council, O. U. A. M.; Mechanics' Hall Association; Mechanics' Library and Institute; Philadelphia Council, No. 43, O. U. A. M.; United Degree Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general; also Morning Star Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F.; Wayne Circle, No. 5, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A.; and Columbia Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1916 Montgomery avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to A. M. Cemetery.

LAMPLUGH.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., February 7, SAMUEL R. LAMPLUGH, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Smith, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery. Masonic brethren take notice.

LONGSHORE.—On the 6th instant, SARAH LONGSHORE, wife of the late James Longshore, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Landis, No. 4840 Penn street, below Foulkrod, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MORTON.—On the 6th inst., PENNELL COOMBS, son of Joshua and Amanda Morton, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 813 Allen street, Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

PLATT.—On February 7, 1869, FANNIE D., wife of W. Harry Platt, and daughter of Joseph D. and Cornelia Murphy, aged 24 years. Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, February 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlands.

SPENCER.—On the 7th instant, RICHARD RUE SPENCER, son of John and Elizabeth Spencer, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Weccacoe Steam Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 819 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Phase of the Revolution in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Every breath of tidings that comes to us from the "Gem of the Antilles" brings intelligence of multitudes fleeing from the island. Men of wealth are conveying their families and their fortunes to other lands; men of note in society and government are seeking safety out of the vortex of Cuban politics, and men of action are hurrying to and fro preparatory to the coming strife. The latest breathing of the telegraph is that Don José de Armas y Cespedes, the head of the peace commission appointed by General Dulce, the confidant of his plans and powers, after long journeyings and conferences with the revolutionary leaders in the central and eastern districts of the island, has returned to Havana and departed thence for the United States, saying that he is disgusted with the state of affairs. These are not the indications of a return of peace; they are the mutterings of the coming tempest. What this is to be and what course it will take are subjects worthy of inquiry. Perhaps there may be found natural causes that will indicate the probable course of the storm.

When Cespedes pronounced in October last at Yara in favor of absolute independence for Cuba, he struck a living chord in every Cuban bosom. The idea spread with the rapidity of wild fire through the Eastern Department of the island, and in a very short time the petty Spanish garrisons were driven to the coast or huddled together in a few interior towns. The Central Department quickly followed the lead of the Eastern, and from Cape Maysi to Moron the island blazed with the fires of revolution. The hilltops around the Spanish cities of refuge were covered with insurgents, and panic prevailed in every Spanish bosom. With these achievements one-half of the island was in possession of the new order of things; but here the revolution, without any visible check, came to a halt. The Western Department, the great seat of population and wealth, did not follow its sisters in the movement. Disagreements on questions of greater or lesser vitality to the revolution sprang up between the leaders of the centre and the east. Inaction ensued among the insurgents, and as a natural consequence large numbers of the people, uncontrolled by discipline and wanting in the inspiration of a logically proclaimed and common cause, returned to their homes. The Spanish population of the island took new heart and filled the ranks of the Government forces with volunteers. General Dulce arrived, commissioned with extraordinary powers from the new Government of Spain. Throwing open the prison doors to large numbers of political *détenus*, he proclaimed a general amnesty, freedom of press and speech, and representation in the Cortes for the island as an integral portion of the Spanish monarchy. Before these ostensible causes the revolution is seen to dwindle; large numbers of men accept the amnesty, and yet the living exodus points to the fact that fears of the future, not the assurances of peace, prevail in the Cuban mind.

There is, then, an unavowed if not secret cause for this state of things, and it lies in the logic of events, which is ever stronger than the promise of words. In the first rapid march of revolution its promoters took advantage of all the elements which presented themselves to their grasp, and not a few slaves and contracted Chinese laborers engrossed the files of the insurgents, to the utter demoralization of productive labor. This was the first great fact, and not any effort of the Spanish troops, which prevented the extension of the revolution through the west. Following this came the proclamation of General Cespedes, giving a conditional freedom to the slaves. Though carefully worded and very guarded in its clauses, this was the torch of discord to the revolution. The Eastern Department, with few slaves, and but a limited number of these engaged in agricultural labor, embraced at once the new idea. The central portion of the island, with greater interests at stake, divided upon it, and the western, where the slave investments preponderate over all others, rejected it altogether. Herein lies the secret of the present condition of affairs in Cuba. Under the pressure of the slavery question the revolution has changed its character from a war for independence to a struggle for universal emancipation. Nor is the danger confined to the limits of a popular struggle. The pressure of events and ideas in Spain is preparing a new danger for General Dulce, and the political and social system he seeks to establish, in the probable abolition by the Cortes of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions. The conflict which portends is a purely American one, and among the great questions upon which General Grant and his administration will be required to take a new point of departure, that of Cuba and its relations to the Union is one of the most important and most urgent. This island, with a population of a million and a half of souls, lying in close proximity to our shores and along the immediate line of our immense Atlantic coastwise commerce, is to-day the scene of a revolution which will inevitably sever the island from the dominion of Spain. We say that it will produce an inevitable separation, because Spain herself is on the eve of a civil war, which already precludes her from sending to Cuba the forces necessary to triumph over the present revolution, and will consume all the resources she can possibly command for a long period of time to come.

Herein lies the true point of view for General Grant and his Cabinet to take. The principle of diplomatic intervention is everywhere admitted in the school of European politics when a threatened conflagration in any State portends danger to the interests of its neighbors. It is a logical rule, and holds good in America as well as in Europe. The proximity of Cuba to our shores; the great material interests of our trade, which are affected by her weal or woe; the political combinations which have existed in the past, do now exist, and will ever continue to exist, all call imperatively for action on our part. To show that this is not an imaginary call, we need cite only the fact—which is prominent in the family traditions of Admiral Porter—that in 1825-30 the United States was forced, in order to protect its own commerce, to follow the pirate fleets of that day into many of the inlets and bays of Cuba, and to burn a pirate settlement where the city of Cardenas now stands. A policy of American intervention is, therefore, imperative to us, and all circumstances and conditions combine to force it upon the immediate attention of the incoming administration. The first step should be the unhesitating adoption of such a course of action as will at once impress upon Spain the conviction that she will not be permitted utterly to destroy a purely American community because it will not consent longer to be governed under her antiquated sixteenth century notions of public policy.

In adopting this course General Grant has the opportunity to lay the corner-stones of the coming great and American party in our national politics on foundations as broad and as secure as were those laid by Jefferson and Jackson. The tone and temper of the people require such a new party organization, which shall ignore old party lines and be free from old party corruptions. The circumstances of our public affairs, both domestic and foreign, are favorable to it, and General Grant himself has the prestige necessary for its successful accomplishment. President Tyler tried to do this thing, and he failed, because the people were not prepared for it. President Johnson also tried it, and he failed, because he had not the requisite personal prestige. The opportunity is now offered, by a concatenation of great events, to General Grant, and as he resolves or fails to accept his mission will he go down to history as a Jefferson or a Jackson, or as a Tyler or an Andy Johnson. The initial step is involved in the Cuba question, and General Grant should be prepared to give it an early and a prompt recognition.

The Mormon Problem and its Proposed Solution.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is felt by many people, and perhaps by none more keenly than the Mormons themselves, that the fate of Mormonism—certainly as a political power, and probably as a religious movement—now hangs trembling in the balance. Postponed by the intervention of our civil war, and again respited by the wrangle over reconstruction, the Utah question must soon, it is clear, receive positive treatment. Were there no other considerations at stake, the steady tide of population flowing westerly into immediate contact with Mormondom, and the new transcontinental conduits of traffic and travel on the eve of opening, would make the decision of the problem imperative.

Thus it happens that, after nigh upon two-score years of strange and eventful history, this extraordinary politico-religious vagary, which has never ceased meanwhile to grow in strength as it has grown in age, approaches a crisis. It is forty years, save one (namely, April 6, 1830), since six persons formed the nucleus of this widespreading establishment, of which it is just to say that it has illustrated, as never did any other organization, the harmonious interplay of religious and secular authority—a perfect union of "Church and State." If we now proceed to "disestablish" the Mormon Church—for that is just about what one Congressional plan, at least, contemplates—we must confess that we sap an institution which has showed no sign of internal decay, and which, contrary to universal prediction, is to-day stronger than ever.

We may, perhaps, set down the Mormon population of Utah, in round numbers, at 100,000 souls; we may, probably, though at an outside estimate, set down the Mormons scattered elsewhere through the world at 200,000 souls—or, to be within bounds, let us reckon all Mormondom to consist of 250,000 men, women, and children. Cipher as we will, and with all the multiplication of tables to Malthus to help us, this astonishing growth from six people to a quarter of a million, in less than forty years, means preaching rather than polygamy—it means a zealous and well-organized system of missions, in which hundreds of ministers labor constantly for the conversion of souls to Mormonism.

These 100,000 souls in Utah are gathered into 100 settlements, or thereabout. About one in ten of these constitute the farming population, who cultivate 150,000 acres, producing, among other things, a yearly crop of 500,000 bags of flour, of which a good part goes to supply the less steady populations of adjoining territories. At the head of this strong, compact, thriving, and busy miniature nation stands Brigham Young. With not a dollar of debt, with a treasury (the result of a strict system of tithing) reckoned in tens of millions under his sole control, with a fanatical people ready to follow him wherever he leads or to go wherever he bids, this ambitious potentate has built up a Commonwealth which it would be a crime to attempt to devastate, and which it will require great *finesse* and great legislative wisdom to manage as it must be managed.

Two solutions have been proposed for the Mormon problem. We say two, because that third alternative, once in favor, of "smiting the heathen hip and thigh," desolating their fair fields, turning their garden to a desert, sacking their hundred cities, and shooting down every soul that resists, finds no advocates now, even among the surrounding settlers, who would be greedy for the spoils. One of these two solutions is that offered by Mr. Ashley's bill, now before Congress, to divide Utah—save a narrow zone in the neighborhood of Great Salt Lake City—into various parts, and transfer these to the neighboring States and Territories. The other is to trust to the influence of "Gentile" admixture, to overthrow the worst feature of Mormonism, and finally to do away with the whole system.

The introduction of Mr. Ashley's bill promised to create a feeling in favor of the former of these two solutions. But, if we mistake not, it has been allowed to pass beyond the day for which its consideration was set down on the calendar. This would indicate reluctance to take measures so decisive and peremptory as those contained in the bill, and a disposition to allow the changes expected to be wrought by the Pacific Railroad to have a fair chance. In any event, it is clear, as we have already said, that the turning-point of Mormonism, at least as a political power, is nearly reached, and that its fate as a "nation," if not as a "Church," will ere long be decided.

Army Reform.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have usually found General Garfield of Ohio so sound a thinker and so wise a legislator, that our surprise fully equalled our regret at finding him reported as saying, last Friday, in the House, that

> "Many of these men whom the amendment of last winter would strike from the rolls of the army have known no other duty for twenty years; their whole lives have been sphered into the duties of military life. And it is quite another thing to turn them adrift in their old age, with nothing to fall back upon but their poverty and their good names, with no profession, and perhaps no special aptitude to enter upon one. I say that in equity there is a reason in this thing, and I am willing to stand by the justice of that reason."

—Here General Garfield, if we understand him, plants himself distinctly on the proposition that certain army officers should be retained in commission, not because they are needed in the service, but because they need the pay, and could hardly get on without it. In other words, the army is regarded as a gigantic soup-house, to be kept up to the present standard because certain officers could not otherwise make a living.

The injustice of this position is placed in a strong light when we consider that these officers were educated at the nation's expense—not merely provided with an education, but paid for taking it. When it was finished, they were at perfect liberty not to enter the army, had that been their choice. But they chose to accept the rank and pay of army officers, and to enjoy them until they could do better; and they have not yet done better. General Garfield seems to think that, because we educated them at the nation's cost, and have thus far employed and paid them, we are in duty bound to keep doing so, whether we need their services or not. We dissent.

Understand that we presume the laborer to be worthy of his hire. We would pay the officers, not because they need, but because they earn their wages. We do not know that there are too many now on the rolls of the army, though we believe there are. But, be they many or few, we insist that they are to be retained, if at all, because they are needed, not because they are needy. A different rule would degrade the service and dishonor those who follow it.

The Railroad War.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

That man can have no soul at all for a fight who does not take a lively interest in the battle of the railway giants. Thursday's despatches gave us information of a new manœuvre, and within a short time another great charge will either prevail or be repulsed.

On the face of things there appear four great trunk lines between the East and West. The New York Central has an interest in the route from Cleveland via Bellefontaine and Indianapolis to St. Louis, and in another via Toledo and Springfield. The Toledo route is unbroken; the Bellefontaine route is broken at Indianapolis, for the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road, after a sharp fight some time ago, was wrested from the control of the New York Central by Ben. Smith, and is now in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. Therefore, the New York Central has talked, surveyed, and threatened a new line between Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Meanwhile it has its connections unbroken with Chicago. The New York Central we shall call Vanderbilt.

The Erie, under Gould, has control of a complete broad guage route to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and is now fighting for the control of routes to Chicago. A little while ago, Gould and Vanderbilt were fighting; now there is more than a suspicion that they have united their interests for a common object.

The Baltimore and Ohio, having recently secured the Marietta and Cincinnati road, has a consolidated line to Cincinnati and connections via Indianapolis with Chicago and St. Louis. But the control of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road was needed to make its line to this city complete, and therefore it joined interests with Vanderbilt to get that road. Beaten by Ben. Smith, it probably has an interest in the projected new route.

Here, then, are these powerful interests virtually working together, for what? To cripple and destroy the Pennsylvania Central—say Scott, "for short." The Gould manœuvre was to get control, in the interest of one or the other of the three allies, of every road by which Scott could reach Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Accordingly, the Atlantic and Great Western was secured by Gould; the Ohio and Mississippi by Gould, and the proposed change of gauge stopped; the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago was to be grasped; the Columbus roads westward were to be seized; and poor Scott, thus shut in on all hands, would be deprived of all Western connections. Exactly what the allies would then have done for the benefit of the public, we do not know.

The first failure was when the Ben. Smith combination gained the Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Smith had a road from Columbus to Indianapolis, then another via Logansport to Chicago, and with the Terre Haute road, he became a power in the land. Hence the fight for the control of Smith, in which Erie was beaten, Scott and Smith having now joined hands. The new line from this point to Terre Haute will soon give the Pennsylvania a complete route to this city; with the Smith roads it has a complete route to Chicago, and it is now fighting for the control of the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami, by which it can reach Cincinnati. So far, then, Scott resists all efforts to tie him up.

There remained the great Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, his best and most natural route to the Northwest, the directors of which are now in the Scott interest. The danger was that the Gould combination would get control of the road. Stock has been bought, proxies have been obtained, agents have been sent to Europe to get control of stock held there, and the boast is openly made that the Erie already has a certainty of carrying the next election of directors, to be held in March. But the schemers counted without their host. They forgot that Scott not only owns a railroad but also a legislature, for on Wednesday a little bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and passed both houses and was signed by the Governor before noon, which reads as follows:—

> "It shall be lawful for the board of directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth, as near as may be, shall terminate their official terms as directors. At the first next annual meeting after being thus classified the stock and bond holders shall elect only members of the board of directors necessary to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the period of services fixed as aforesaid."

Accordingly, the New York people will be able to elect only one-fourth of the directors this year, if they do get a majority of the stock, and will then have to hold their stock and proxies a year longer in order to get control of another fourth—which puts Scott another point ahead in the game. Meanwhile, a proposition has been made by the Little Miami to lease its road to the Columbus and Xenia, which is soon to be voted on, and if that carries, both roads will then be leased to the Pennsylvania Central. Such is the fight as it stands. Gould is sharp, Vanderbilt is strong, and the New Yorkers control a mint of money; but they find it no easy job to kill off the Pennsylvania Central. And, since competition is the only hope of the public, we are very glad of it, and hope that neither may succeed in crippling the other. "Let us *not* have peace," but low prices!

Universal Extravagance.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Only a few days ago the telegraph informed the country that Grant had begun to make inquiries in relation to the frauds committed on the revenue, and that it was his determination to reform that branch of the public service. This certainly must have been gratifying news to the tax-payers of the country. But we need not only a suppression of fraud and peculation; for, great as these are and have been, the extravagance that now pervades all branches of the public service is equally burdensome and pernicious in its influences. Our Government to-day is the most expensive on the globe. The estimated expense for the two houses of Congress alone for the coming year is $5,300,000, more than enough to build our bridge across the river or a railroad from here to Galveston. This entire sum is expended upon the members of Congress, excepting only about $16,000, which is used for the Congressional Library. Of this sum over $730,000 is for the benefit of the seventy-two Senators, or about $10,000 apiece. How this amount can legitimately and honestly be expended is a question for the tax-payer. The Congressional printing costs over $1 400,000, certainly a nice round sum. The balance, $3,170,000, is used by the House of Representatives, the so-called popular branch of the Government. Thus the public funds are squandered! Is it astonishing that under such circumstances the national debt, instead of decreasing, actually increases, despite the enormous taxation impoverishing the country? When the nation was out of debt, and the national exchequer was filled to overflowing, such extravagance might have been pardonable. It is different now, and inevitably leads to financial ruin. The expenses of Congress for the fiscal year of 1866 were $4,204,000. At the time, this was considered enormous and unprecedented. In the short space of two years, however, our radical legislators have succeeded in increasing the expenses $1,096,000. If the increase continues in the same ratio, the entire taxes collected will soon be needed to defray the expenses of the National Congress. If we compare the estimates of 1869 and 1861, we discover a still more startling fact. In 1861 the appropriation for the members of Congress was $1,418,961. This was the first appropriation made after the commencement of the war, and far surpassed any made under a Democratic administration. Compared with the appropriation of the fiscal year 1869, it sinks into insignificance. Since 1861 the increase of the cost of our National Congress has been $3,881,039—surely a wonderful and rapid increase. Is this the promised economy of which the radical newspapers and politicians said so much before their advent to power? However, if we look back to the early days of the republic, and compare the expenses of Congress then and now, we will notice a still more remarkable contrast. The cost of Congress for ten years, from 1792 to 1801, was only $1,578,316. In other words, the expenses of Congress for ten years then were hardly more than one-third of the sum now required to support the national legislature for one year. Are not such facts calculated to astonish the people? But these vast expenses of the national legislature are not all paid by the people to their legislators. Every State has a State Legislature, which, of course, on a smaller scale, reflects the condition of affairs in the National Congress. In every State we find cities and counties governed by still smaller legislative bodies, and here also the condition of affairs is the same. Extravagance is the order of the day. Economy is unknown. Is not this condition an evil as great as fraud and peculation? Fraud and peculation are demoralizing in their influence; so extravagance. Fraud and peculation impair the national credit; so extravagance. Is it not, under such circumstances, one of the most undeniable evidences of general corruption, that extravagance, instead of decreasing, daily grows more enormous? How shall the vast public debt be paid, if the money collected is uselessly squandered? Will not a universal crash finally be the result?

"By Command of the President."

From the N. Y. World.

If we are to believe the *Tribune*, General Grant proposes to administer the Government of the United States precisely as he administers the army. He has discovered the political leaders of the Republican party, the men by whom he was selected as their candidate for the Presidency, to be a set of scurvy and self-seeking incapables, "clamorous, uneasy, and eager," says the *Tribune*, "for mere advancement," and so he has made up his mind to make his Cabinet "a personal staff." This determination the *Tribune* impliedly applauds, speaking of it with; we will not say with reverential awe, but at least with bated breath, quite in the tone in which the semi-official or "officious" journals of Paris twenty years ago were wont to speak of the words and measures and the supposed purposes of the Prince-President, then silently preparing himself for his decisive struggle with the Assembly. There is much plausibility in the *Tribune's* statement of General Grant's intentions. If General Grant was preparing to organize a constitutional Cabinet after the manner of his predecessors in the Presidential office, it is all but certain that its leading members must ere this have come to be known in political circles. If a Cabinet were a conspiracy, it might well enough be got together secretly as Guy Fawkes brought his gunpowder barrels into the vaults of the Parliament House, or as Louis Napoleon initiated his friends and "personal staff" in the project of the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. But there is nothing necessarily shameful or frightful in the consultations of a man who is shortly about to assume the Chief Magistracy of a republic with the men upon whose intelligence and whose experience he is to rely for the assistance necessary to make his administration a success. A President who has a great party at his back in a time of peace is not a military commander planning a campaign. The publicity which would tend to disaster in the case of the one personage is a very important element of success in the case of the other. Unless General Grant is ashamed of the men whom he foresees that he will be forced to call into his "personal staff," or unless he has really determined, as the *Tribune* tells us he has, to make for himself a "personal staff" and nothing but a "personal staff" of his constitutional advisers, there need be no explanation of the extraordinary cloud of mystery in which he has thus far shrouded his plans that would not be discreditable to his common sense.

It has no precedent in our own history, and no precedent in the history of any other country, save in such cases of secret and ambitious plottings after the usurpation of power as we have already cited.

The *Tribune's* absurd allusion to the appointment of Alexander Hamilton by General Washington as an instance in which the head of the republic selected his advisers on the theory which it now declares to be the theory of General Grant, cannot even be pretended to cover this aspect of the affair. General Washington made no secret of his intention to call Hamilton into his counsels. Hamilton entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury in November, 1789; but, months before that, Wolcott and others were recommended to him for office in his department; and the country at large knew very well who the President's advisers would be, even before it had been fully settled upon what their several functions should be. Of course we need hardly add that when Washington called Hamilton to the Treasury he did not "detail him" to duty from his "personal staff," for the very good and sufficient reason that Washington had ceased to have either a military command or a "personal staff" long before he was raised to the Presidency.

The truth is that General Grant, properly speaking, is our first strictly military President; he is the first of our Presidents, that is, who, having received a purely military education and won his popularity exclusively as a soldier, has been called to the Chief Magistracy directly from the army. General Washington belonged, by his habits of mind and—if we may use such an expression without being misunderstood—by his *caste*, to civil quite as much as to military life. He was a country gentleman, familiar as the country gentlemen of Virginia in his time were with civil duties and legal responsibilities; he had served in law-making bodies. General Jackson was a trained lawyer and legislator. He had served the State and become respectable as a judge before he became celebrated as a general. General Harrison was a Northwestern politician and a civil official both before and after the episodical military career which finally commended him as an available person to the Whigs, hungering for a candidate. General Taylor was an officer of the regular army; but he had entered the army from civil life; he had large interests in Louisiana, which brought him into constant relations with the most serious and instructive aspects of civil life. Even General Scott received his earliest influences, from treatises not on Infantry Tactics and Cavalry Drill, but from Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton.

General Grant, still comparatively a young man, was educated at West Point, and passed at once from the Academy into the field. With the exception of a few years of his life, of which it is not necessary for us to speak more particularly than to say that even his most ardent supporters have never pretended to assert that their experiences were of a kind likely to develop in him any special fitness for public office or any extraordinary claims upon the confidence of his fellow-citizens, General Grant has been nothing and knows nothing of the world save as a soldier. If we may once more use an exactly descriptive epithet without being misunderstood in regard to the meaning we desire to have put upon it, General Grant is "by caste" a soldier, and only a soldier.

His conduct in regard to the office upon which he is about to enter is precisely what might be expected either from a soldier of deep and dangerous ambition, determined to avail himself of the forms of the Government confided to him for the purpose of subverting its foundations and establishing a personal government of his own, or from a soldier of honest intentions but limited civil capacity who finds it impossible to conceive of and to adjust himself to the profound differences between the methods by which executive authority is enforced and maintained in civil and in military life.

We leave it to those who are more directly interested in the fate of his administration as the responsible authors of its existence, just now to decide which explanation is the more accurate. When once the secretaries of the various executive departments shall have been "assigned to duty by command of the President," the country in general will have both a keener interest in knowing and better facilities for ascertaining the exact truth on this point.

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Authorized Capital		$500,000
Amount paid in		97,500
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00	
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00	
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00	
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00	
Balance due by agents	3,683 34	
Cash in bank	2,500 00	
		$109,183·34
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.		
Premium on fire risks		29,266·87
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Fire losses paid	47,961·26	
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc	11,729·08	
Commissions to agents	3,443 14	
		28,133·48
Total amount at risk		$1,340,726·87
Losses unadjusted and not due		8,500 00
Accounts		3,4·63

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200 000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 .... 479 283 23
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08 Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS .... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 112

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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Henry Lewis,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates,
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

From a work entitled "Her Majesty's Tower," by W. Hepworth Dixon, we take the following extracts:—

ASPECT OF THE TOWER.

"Half-a-mile below London Bridge, on ground which was once a bluff, commanding the Thames from St. Saviour's creek to St. Olave's wharf, stands the Tower; a mass of rampart walls and gates, the most ancient and most poetic pile in Europe. Seen from the hill outside, the Tower appears to be white with age and wrinkled by remorse. The home of our stoutest kings, the grave of our noblest knights, the scene of our gayest revels, the field of our darkest crimes, that edifice speaks at once to the eye and to the soul. Grey keep, green tree, black gate, and frowning battlements stand out, apart from all objects far and near them, menacing, picturesque, enchaining, working on the senses like a spell; and calling us away from our daily mood into a world of romance, like that which we find painted in light and shadow on Shakespeare's page. Looking at the Tower as either a prison, a palace, or a court, picture, poetry and drama crowd upon the mind; and if the fancy dwells most frequently on the state prison, this is because the soul is more readily kindled by a human interest than fired by an archaic and official fact. For one man who would care to see the room in which a council met or a court was held, a hundred men would like to see the chamber in which Lady Jane Grey was lodged, the cell in which Sir Walter Raleigh wrote, the tower from which Sir John Oldcastle escaped. Who would not like to stand for a moment by those steps on which Ann Boleyn knelt; pause by that slit in the wall through which Arthur de la Pole gazed; and linger, if he could, in that room in which Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley searched the New Testament together?"

AGE OF THE TOWER.

"Even as to length of days, the Tower has no rival among palaces and prisons; its origin, like that of the Iliad, that of the Sphinx, that of the Newton Stone, being lost in the nebulous ages, long before our definite history took shape. Old writers date it from the days of Cæsar; a legend taken up by Shakespeare and the poets, in favor of which the name of Cæsar's tower remains in popular use to this very day. A Roman wall can even yet be traced near some parts of the ditch. The Tower is mentioned in the "Saxon Chronicle," in a way not incompatible with the fact of a Saxon stronghold having stood upon this spot. The buildings as we have them now in block and plan were commenced by William the Conqueror; and the series of apartments in Cæsar's tower—hall, gallery, council chamber, chapel—were built in the early Norman reigns, and used as a royal residence by all our Norman kings. What can Europe show to compare against such a tale? Set against the Tower of London—with its eight hundred years of historic life, its nineteen hundred years of traditional fame—all other palaces and prisons appear like things of an hour. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry the Third. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palazzo in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mohammed the Second. The oldest part of the Vatican was commenced by Borgia, whose name it bears. The old Louvre was commenced in the reign of Henry the Eighth; the Tuileries in that of Elizabeth. In the time of our Civil War Versailles was yet a swamp. Sans Souci and the Escurial belong to the eighteenth century. The Serail of Jerusalem is a Turkish edifice. The palaces of Athens, of Cairo, of Teheran, are all of modern date. Neither can the prisons which remain in fact as well as in history and drama—with the one exception of St. Angelo in Rome—compare against the Tower. The Bastile is gone; the Bargello has become a museum; the Piombia are removed from the Doge's roof. Vinennes, Spandau, Spielberg, Magdeburg, are all modern in comparison with a jail from which Ralph Flambard escaped so long ago as the year 1100, the date of the First Crusade."

BUILDERS OF THE TOWER.

"Two great architects designed the main parts of the Tower—Gundulf the Weeper and Henry the Builder; one a poor Norman monk, the other a great English king. Gundulf, a Benedictine friar, had, for that age, seen a great deal of the world; for he had not only lived in Rouen and Caen, but had travelled in the East. Familiar with the glories of Saracenic art, no less than with the Norman simplicities of Bec, St. Ouen, and St. Etienne; a pupil of Lanfranc, a friend of Anselm; he had been employed in the monastery of Bec to marshal, with the eye of an artist, all the pictorial ceremonies of his church. But he was chiefly known in that convent as a weeper. No monk at Bec could cry so often and so much as Gundulf. He could weep with those who wept; nay, he could weep with those who sported; for his tears welled forth from what seemed to be an unfailing source. As the price of his exile from Bec, Gundulf received the crozier of Rochester, in which city he rebuilt the cathedral, and perhaps designed the castle, since the great keep on the Medway has a sister's likeness to the great keep on the Thames. His works in London were—the White tower, the first St. Peter's church, and the old barbican, afterwards known as the Hall tower, and now used as the Jewel house. * * Henry the Third, a prince of epical fancies, as Corfle, Conway, Beaumaris, and many other fine poems in stone attest, not only spent much of his time in the Tower, but much of his money in adding to its beauty and strength. Adam de Lamburn was his master mason; but Henry was his own chief clerk of the works. The Water gate, the embanked wharf, the Cradle tower, the Lantern, which he made his bedroom and private closet, the Galleyman tower, and the first wall, appear to have been his gifts. But the prince who did so much for Westminster Abbey, not content with giving stone and piles to the home in which he dwelt, enriched the chambers with frescoes and sculpture, the chapels with carving and glass; making St. John's chapel in the White tower splendid with saints, St. Peter's church on the Tower Green musical with bells. In the Hall tower, from which a passage led through the Great hall into the King's bedroom in the Lantern, he built a tiny chapel for his private use—a chapel which served for the devotion of his successors until Henry the Sixth was stabbed to death before the cross. Sparing neither skill nor gold to make the great fortress worthy of his art, he sent to Purbeck for marble, and to Caen for stone. The dabs of lime, the spawls of flint, the layers of brick, which deface the walls and towers in too many places, are of either earlier or later times. The marble shafts, the noble groins, the delicate traceries, are Henry's work. Traitor's gate, one of the noblest arches in the world, was built by him; in short, nearly all that is purest in art is traceable to his reign."

ELINOR LA BELLE.

"It is London in the reign of that Henry the Builder, who loved to adorn the fortress in which he dwelt. Whose barge is moored at yon stair, with the royal arms? What men are those with tabard and clarion? Who is that proud and beautiful woman, her fair face fired with rage, who steps into her galley, but whose foot appears to scorn the plank on which it treads? She is the Queen; wife of the great builder; Elinor of Provence, called by her minstrels Elinor la Belle. A poetess, a friend of singers, a lover of music, she is said to have brought song and art into the English court from her native land. The first of our laureates came in her train. She has flushed the palace with jest and joust, with tinkle of citherns, with clang of horns. But the Queen has faults, for which her gracious talent and her peerless beauty fail to atone. Her greed is high, her anger ruthless. Her court is filled with an outcry of merchants who have been mulcted of queen-geld, a wrangle of friars who have been robbed by her kith and kin, a roar of tiremen and jewellers clamorous for their debts, a murmur of knights and barons protesting against her loans, a clatter of poor Jews objecting to be spoiled. Despite her gifts of birth and wit, Elinor la Belle is the most unpopular princess in the world. She has been living at the Tower, which her husband loves; but she feels that her palace is a kind of jail; she wishes to get away, and she has sent for her barge and watermen, hoping to escape from her people, and to breathe the free air of her Windsor home. Will the Commons let her go? Proudly her barge puts off. The tabards bend and the clarions blare. But the Commons, who wait her coming on London Bridge, dispute her passage and drive her back with curses, crying, 'Drown the witch! Drown the witch!' Unable to pass the bridge, Elinor has to turn her keel, and, with passionate rage in her heart, to find her way back. Her son, the young and fiery Edward, never forgets this insult to his mother; by-and-by he will seek revenge for it on Lewes field; and by mad pursuit of his revenge, he will lose the great fight and imperil his father's crown."

FIRST ESCAPE FROM THE TOWER.

"The first offender ever lodged within its walls contrived to escape from his guards, to let himself down from a window, and to slip through the postern to his boat. This bold offender was Ralph of Durham, called the Firebrand and the Lion, who for many years had been treasurer and justiciar to the Norman kings. On the death of Rufus he was seized by the Commons until the new king's pleasure should be known about him; and Henry the Scholar, who had good deeds rather than good rights to befriend him in his contest with Robert for the crown, sent the unpopular prelate to the Tower. Henry was not inclined to harshness; and Ralph, though lodged in the keep which he had helped to build, was treated like a guest. He lived in the upper rooms, on the tier now known as the banqueting-floor; his rooms having plenty of space and light, a good fire-place, a private closet, and free access to St. John's chapel. William de Mandeville, Constable of the Tower, was appointed his keeper, and two shillings a day were paid from the King's exchequer for his diet. He was suffered to have his own servants and chaplains in his rooms, and to send out for such wines and meats as his stomach craved and his purse could buy. One of the richest men in England, he could buy a good deal; one of the cleverest men in England, he could scheme a long way. But before resorting to his money and his wits in self-defense, Ralph tried how far he could reckon on the virtues of his pastoral staff. A bishop was not only a baron of the realm, but a prince of the universal Church. No doubt he had exercised lay functions, acting as a financier, sitting as a judge; but still he was a priest, on whom secular laws were held to have no binding force. On this ground he appealed to Anselm, then Lord Primate, as to his brother and his chief. Anselm, who had just come back from that exile into which he had been driven by Ralph and his master, was in no saintly humor. 'Out on this caitiff,' cried the Lord Primate, 'I know him not, neither as brother nor as priest.' Anselm took the part of Henry, whom his flock was beginning to call Gaffer Goodrich, and to love with exceeding warmth on account of Goody Maud, the young Saxon princess whom he had taken from a convent to make his wife. Failing in this appeal, Ralph took counsel with his wits. The stout Norman knights who kept guard in his chamber were jolly fellows, fond of good cheer, and lusty at a song. On this weakness he began to play. Sending for good wine, and giving orders to his cook, he invited to his table a belt of boisterous knights. When folks looked up at the keep, in which their enemy was caged, they saw lights in the windows rather late, and haply went to bed in the pious hope that their bad bishop was going quickly to his doom. At length his scheme was ripe. Asking the knights to supper he sent out for jars of wine; a potent liquor which, in due time, laid those warriors asleep on bench and floor. The time was winter (the date February, 1101), and night came down quickly on the Tower. When the guards were all drunk, the sober bishop arose from his table, drew a long coil of rope from one of the jars, passed into the south room, tied his cord to the window shaft, and taking his crozier with him, let himself down. He was a fat, heavy man; the cord was rather short, and he fell some feet to the ground. But trusty servants who were in waiting picked him up, and hurried him away into a boat, by which he escaped, with his staff and his money, to France. The window from which he escaped is sixty-five feet from the ground."

MAUD THE FAIR.

"In the reign of King John, the White Tower received one of the first and fairest of a long line of female victims, in that Maud Fitzwalter, who was known to the singers of her time as Maud the Fair. The father of this beautiful girl was Robert Lord Fitzwalter, of Castle Baynard on the Thames, one of John's greatest barons; yet the King during a fit of violence with his Queen, Isabella of Angoulême, fell madly into love with this young girl. As neither the lady herself nor her powerful sire would listen to this disgraceful suit, the King is said to have seized her at Dunmow by force, and brought her to the Tower. Fitzwalter raised an outcry, on which the King sent troops into Castle Baynard and his other houses; and when the baron protested against these wrongs his master banished him from the realm. Fitzwalter fled to France, with his wife and his other children, leaving his daughter Maud in the Tower, where she suffered a daily insult in the King's unlawful suit. On her proud and scornful answer to his passion being heard, John carried her up to the roof and locked her in the round turret, standing on the north-east angle of the keep. Maud's cage was the highest, chilliest den in the Tower; but neither cold, nor solitude, nor hunger could break her strength. In the rage of his disappointed love the King sent one of his minions to her room with a poisoned egg, of which the brave girl ate, and died."

GOOD LORD COBHAM.

"'Oldcastle died a Martyr.' So runs the epilogue to Shakespeare's second part of *King Henry the Fourth*. 'Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man!' In the first draft of Shakespeare's play the mighty piece of flesh, now known to all men as 'Sir John Falstaff,' was presented to a Blackfriars' audience under the name of Sir John Oldcastle. Why was such a name adopted for our great buffoon? Why, after having been adopted, was it changed? Why, above all, is Oldcastle first presented by the poet as a buffoon, and afterwards proclaimed a martyr? These questions hang on a story which unfolds itself in the Beauchamp tower. Sir John Oldcastle lived when his young friend, Harry of Monmouth, was a roguish lad, at Gouling Castle, close by Gad's Hill, on the great Kent road. Besides being a good soldier, a sage councillor, and a courteous gentleman, Oldcastle was a pupil of Wycliffe, a receiver of the new light, a protector of poor Lollards, a contemner of monks and friars, a man who read the Bible on his knees, and took the word which he found there to be good for his soul. He was not only a friend of the reigning King, but of the graceless prince. He had fought with equal credit in the French wars and in the Welsh wars; but his fame was not confined to the court and camp. Rumor linked his name with some of the pranks of madcap Hal. We know that he lived near Gad's Hill, that he built a new bridge at Rochester, and founded in that city a house for the maintenance of three poor clerks. We know nothing about him that suggests the pranks on Gad's Hill and the orgies in Eastcheap. A high, swift sort of man; full of fight, keen of tongue, kind to the poor, impatient with the proud; such was the brave young knight who wedded Joan, last heiress of the grand old line of Cobham, in whose right he held Couling Castle; sitting in the House of Peers as Lord Cobham, a name by which he was not less widely known and dearly loved than by his own. Poor and pious people everywhere called him the 'Good Lord Cobham.'"

SHAKESPEARE'S CONFESSION.

"What is there in such a man to suggest the idea of Falstaff—a braggart, a coward, a lecher, a thief? Shakespeare was not the first to put this insult on Sir John. When the young poet came to London, he found the play-writers using the name of Oldcastle as synonymous with braggart, buffoon, and clown. As Fuller says, Sir John Oldcastle was the make-sport in old plays for a coward. Finding the name current (just as a comic writer finds Pantaloon—a degradation of one of the noblest Italian names—on our modern stage), Shakespeare adopted it in his play. This false Sir John was the creation of those monks and friars against whom the true Sir John had fought his manly fight. Those friars composed our early plays; those friars conducted our early dumb shows; in many of which the first great heretic ever burned in England was a figure. Those friars would naturally gift their assailants with the ugliest vices; for how could an enemy of friars be gallant, young, and pious? In this degraded form the name of Oldcastle was handed down from fair to fair, from inn-yard to inn-yard, until it took immortal shape on Shakespeare's stage. Now comes a personal query, the significance of which will not be overlooked by men who wish to learn what they can of Shakespeare's life. Why, after giving to the Oldcastle tradition that immortal shape, did Shakspeare change the name of his buffoon to Falstaff, and separate himself for ever from the party of abuse? The point is very curious. Some motive of unusual strength must have come into play before such a course could have been taken by the poet. It is not the change of a name, but of a state of mind. For Shakespeare is not content with striking out the name of Oldcastle and writing down that of Falstaff. He does more—much more—something beyond example in his works—*He makes a confession of his faith.* In his own person, as poet and as man, he proclaims from the stage—'Oldcastle died a martyr!' That was a sentiment which Raleigh might have held, which Cartwright would have expressed. It was the thought for which Weever was then struggling in his 'Poetical Life of Sir John Oldcastle;' for which James, the friend of Jonson, if not of Shakespeare, was compiling his 'Defence of the Noble Knight and Martyr, Sir John Oldcastle.' The occurrence of such a proclamation suggests that, between the first production of *Henry the Fourth* and the date of his printed quarto, Shakespeare changed his way of looking at the old heroes of English thought. In the year 1600 a play was printed in London with the title, *The First Part of the True and Honorable Hsitory of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, the Good Lord Cobham.* The title-page bore Shakespeare's name. *Sir John Oldcastle* is now regarded by every one as a play from other pens; in fact, it is known to have been written by three of Shakespeare's fellow-playwrights; but many good critics think the poet may have written some of the lines and edited the work. This drama was a protest against the wrong which had been done to Oldcastle on the stage by Shakespeare. The prologue said:—

'It is no pampered glutton we present,
Nor aged councillor to youthful sin;
But one whose virtue shone above the rest,
A valiant martyr and a virtuous poet.'

These lines are thought to be Shakespeare's own. They are in his vein, and they repeat the declaration which he had already made:—'Oldcastle died a Martyr!' The man who wrote that confession in the days of Archbishop Whitgift was a Puritan in faith."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5¼ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8 20 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4384. 119 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2 25 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 3 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2 45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Medical and Miscellaneous Books from Library on Wednesday afternoon, February 10, at 4 o'clk.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CABINET ORGAN, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Feb. 11, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant cabinet organ, made by Carhart & Needham, fine French-plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; office furniture; 3 superior fireproof safes, made by Farrel & Herring and Lillie; bagatelle table, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc. 2 9 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 4 6t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, etc. 2 6 5t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—The sale of the stock and machinery of Messrs. Evans & Watson will be postponed for the present. [2 8 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, 2 SUPERIOR MELODEONS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 2 superior rosewood melodeons, French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets gas-consuming stoves, feather beds, plated ware, china and glassware, etc. [2 8 3t

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CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 22

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Thursday Morning.

February 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large assortment of boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. Also, a large line of city-made goods. 2 6 4t

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KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK
BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH,
DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE
ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COINS.

Processes Employed in Assaying Them at the Mint.

We yesterday stated that the annual assay of the gold and silver coins of the United States was begun at the Mint on Chesnut street, in presence of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President. While the assay is in progress a brief account of the testing processes used may not prove devoid of interest.

ASSAY OF GOLD COINS.

According to law, the standard gold of the United States is so constituted that in 1000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure gold, and 100 of an alloy composed of copper and silver. The process of assay requires that the copper and silver be both entirely removed from the gold; and to effect this two separate operations are necessary. The first is for the removal of the copper; and this is done by a method called *cupellation*, which is conducted in an assay furnace, in a cupel composed of calcined bones.

The separation of the silver from the gold is effected by a process founded on the property possessed by nitric acid of dissolving silver, without acting upon gold. But that the gold may not protect the silver from this action sufficient silver must first be added to make it at least two-thirds of the mass. The reserved gold coins are placed in a black lead crucible, and covered with borax, to assist the fluxing and to prevent oxidation of the copper alloy. They are thus melted down and stirred, by which a complete mixture is effected, so that an assay piece may be taken from any part of the bar cast out.

Silver is next weighed out for the quartation; and as the assay-piece, if standard, should contain 900 thousandths of gold, there must be three times this weight, or 2700 thousandths of silver, and this is, accordingly, the quantity used.

The lead used for the cupellation is kept prepared in thin sheets cut into square pieces, which should each weigh about ten times as much as the gold under assay. The lead is now rolled into the form of a hollow cone, and into this are introduced the assay gold and the quartation silver, when the lead is closed round them and pressed into a ball. The furnace having been properly heated, and the cupels placed in it, the leaden ball, with its contents, is put into one of the cupels, and the operation allowed to proceed until all agitation has ceased to be observed in the melted metal and its surface has become bright. This is an indication that the whole of the base metals have been converted into oxides and absorbed by the cupel. The cupellation being thus finished, the metal is allowed to cool slowly, and the disc or *button* which it forms is detached from the cupel. The button is then flattened by a hammer and rolled loosely into a spiral or coil called a *cornet*. It is now ready for the process of quartation. For this purpose, it is introduced into a matrass containing about 1¼ ounces of nitric acid, at 22° of Baume's hydrometer; and in this acid it is boiled for ten minutes. The acid is then poured off, and three-fourths of an ounce of stronger acid, at 32°, is substituted for it, in which the gold is boiled for ten minutes. This second acid is then also poured off, and another equal charge of acid of the same strength is introduced, in which the gold is kept for ten minutes longer. It is then presumed that the whole of the silver has been removed, and the gold is taken out and washed in pure water. Lastly, the cornet of fine gold thus formed is placed in the assay balance, and the number of thousandths which it weighs expresses the fineness of the gold assayed, in thousandths.

The silver and copper may both be entirely dissolved in nitric acid; and if to a solution thus made, another of common salt in water be added the silver will be precipitated in the form of a white powder, which is an insoluble chloride, while the copper will remain unaffected.

Now it has been ascertained that 100 parts by weight of pure salt will convert into chloride of silver just 184·25 parts of pure silver. Consequently the quantity of salt necessary to convert into chloride 1000 parts of silver, is 542·74, as found by the proportion.

184·25 : 100 : : 1000 : 542 74.

A standard solution of salt is accordingly so prepared as that a given measure (the French decilitre) shall contain 542·74 thousandths of a gramme of salt. The normal weight employed for silver assays is the gramme (equal to about 15·4 troy grains), which is marked 1000, and has its subdivisions, in practical weighings, to the half or quarter thousandth.

The reserved silver coins are melted together in a black lead crucible. After stirring, a small portion of the fluid metal is poured quickly into water, producing a *granulation*; from which the portion for assay is taken.

From this sample the weight of 1115 thousandths is taken; which is dissolved in a glass bottle, with nitric acid. Into this solution the large pipette-full of standard solution of salt is introduced, and it produces immediately a white precipitate, which is chloride of silver, and which contains, of the metallic silver, 1000 parts. To make this chloride subside to the bottom of the vessel, and leave the liquid clear, it is necessary that it be violently shaken in the bottle; and this is accordingly done, by a mechanical arrangement, for the necessary time. Unless the coins have chanced to be below the allowable limit of standard, the liquid will contain silver in solution, and accordingly a portion of the decimal solution is introduced, from the small pipette, capable of precipitating a thousandth of silver, and a white cloud of chloride will show itself. More doses are added, if the indications require it. The liquid is again shaken, and cleared; and the process is thus repeated, until the addition of the salt water shows only a faint trace of chloride below the upper surface of the liquid.

For the foregoing process to be exact, it is necessary that the saline solution be of the true standard strength, or be such that the quantity of it, measured in the large pipette, shall be just sufficient to precipitate 1000 parts of silver. This cannot be assumed without proof, and a test assay is accordingly made as follows:—

A roll of silver, known to be of absolute purity, is kept from year to year, in an envelope, under the seal of the chairman of the Assay Commissioners. This being opened in their presence, a portion of the silver is taken, and 1004 parts carefully weighed off, and submitted to the process of assay described above. If the salt water used be of the exact standard, it is evident that as the solution in the larger pipette will precipitate 1000 parts of silver, four measures of the decimal solution will be required to precipitate the remaining four parts. But as the normal or standard solution is affected, from day to day, by changes of temperature, or other influences, the finishing decimal doses may be more or fewer; and the other assays are to be corrected by the proof-piece accordingly.

A SWINDLER.—Alderman John Hurley has held George Shaffer for a further hearing to answer the charge of obtaining money by false and fraudulent representations. The defendant has, for the past week, been unlawfully collecting money in aid of the Vigilant Fire Company. Several parties had been victimized by him, and yesterday Shaffer was taken into custody at Second street and Church alley. Eight dollars and a half were found in his possession. This amount he alleged he had collected on Tuesday, but had not been engaged in the swindle before.

FINE ARTS.—Crystal medallions and American oil paintings, now on view at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, being the entire collection of the American Art Gallery, New York, an institution established by the present proprietor in 1843, for the encouragement of artists. The catalogue is represented by gems of the highest order. Each picture is handsomely framed in fine gold leaf. They are to be sold by auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week.

THE LYLE MONUMENT FUND—ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1869.—Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq., Treasurer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find twenty dollars as my donation to the Lyle Monument Fund. Wishing you every success in your laudable undertaking, I remain, yours respectfully,

ALFRED BAMBER,
President Hope Engine Company.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—It is with pleasure that we announce that L. E. Peiffer, late a student in the office of John O'Brien, Esq., was admitted to practise at the Philadelphia Bar, after having passed a very creditable examination, which his large circle of friends will be happy to hear.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Last evening William Rose, while crossing the Germantown road, at Oxford street, was struck by the pole of a Second and Third street car, and severely injured. The sufferer was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

INFANT FOUND.—An infant, apparently only a few days old, was found last night on a field adjoining the Insane Hospital, West Philadelphia.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of Chains—Tapping a Till—Annoying Passengers—Close Driving—River Thief—Corner Lounging.

—Martin Kane was arrested yesterday afternoon for the larceny of chains from the stable of Mr. Jeremiah Rhodes, at Ninth street and Columbia avenue. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was committed in default of $600 bail.

—William Darragh, it is alleged, found his way into a confectionery store at Thirty-fifth and Garden streets, yesterday, and helped himself to $27 from the money-drawer. The accused was arrested by Policeman Dorman, and was held to answer by Alderman Maule.

—Three cabmen were arrested at an early hour this morning at the West Philadelphia Railroad Depot for annoying passengers. It is alleged that they thrust whips in their faces and otherwise insulted them. The defendants were taken before Alderman Maule, and fined for their conduct.

—For violating the city ordinance which prevents close driving, Enoch Dudley was taken into custody at Third and Vine streets yesterday, by Officer Roter. He was fined by Alderman Williams.

—John McFarland was arrested at an early hour this morning for the larceny of some iron from a vessel lying at Point Airy. He hired a boat on this side of the river, and when returning with the stolen property Policeman Manouvre took him in custody. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was committed.

—Two lads were arrested yesterday at Twelfth and Wood streets for corner-lounging. These same boys have been guilty of street fighting and annoying passers-by at that locality. They were fined for the offense.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

5 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.	$10 50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$15
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$5
80 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Company	$57·50
222 shares Baltimore and Phila. Steamboat Co.	$26 25
800 shares Germantown Passenger Railway Co.	$28
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	$70
128 shares Bellefonte and Snowshoe R. R. Co.	$25
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$10
22 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company,	$7·42
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.	$6·25
$500 Bingham Mining and Lumbering Co.	$68·00
100 shares Maple Shade Oil Company	20 cents.
100 shares Dalzell Petroleum Company	35 cents.
1000 shares McMillan Oil Company	20 cents
FOURTH (south), Nos. 316 and 318—Valuable Residences, 45 by 182 feet, two fronts	$25,000
FIFTY-FOURTH AND WYALUSING, S. E. corner—Two Modern Dwellings	$1600
FOURTH AND MIFFLIN, S. E. corner—Valuable Lot	$3950
THIRTY-FOURTH AND HAVERFORD, S. E. corner—Modern Residence, each	$2975

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.—At noon to-day, Miss Lizzie Paul, a daughter of James W. Paul, Esq., of No. 220 S. Fourth street, was married to Thomas Gaylord, Esq., a prominent wine merchant of Cincinnati. By 11 o'clock a long string of carriages was in waiting, and it was ten minutes after 12 o'clock before the last one in the line had an opportunity of depositing its contents. As the company entered the dwelling of Mr. Paul, where the marriage ceremony was performed, they were subjected to a close scrutiny by a large crowd gathered about the doorway, the full-grown element being predominant, and manfully holding their own despite the drizzling rain. The toilettes of the ladies, as a general thing, were of the most elaborate and artistic character, eliciting the profoundest admiration of the bystanders. Among the guests were a number of ladies and gentlemen of the greatest prominence in the public and social circles of the city. It was expected that General Grant would be the guest *par excellence*, but he was prevented from attending by reason of indisposition, as noticed elsewhere.

GENERAL GRANT IN TOWN.—General U. S. Grant, President elect, arrived in town this morning at 6 o'clock, from New York. He proceeded at once to the Continental Hotel. His family reached here in care of General Dent yesterday afternoon. General Badeau accompanied General Grant. This morning the President elect was quite unwell, and refused to admit any visitors to his presence. He remained in bed. Mr. Orne gives a dinner this evening to which he has been invited. Owing to his indisposition he was unable to attend the wedding of Miss Paul at noon to-day, at which he had intended to be present. Comparatively few persons knowing of his visit to the city, there were no crowds of gaping idlers around the Continental this morning.

NARROW ESCAPE.—THE BURNING OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ST. PAUL.—Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Boardman of this city, and his son and daughter. They lost everything they had, including trunks, books, clothing, etc., amounting in value to several hundred dollars. We are happy to learn that the reverend doctor succeeded in saving his sermons. His daughter, in her care for her father, had not time to make her toilette, and escaped with a single dress, and a shawl or cloak snatched from her wardrobe. Miss Bakewell, a relative of the Boardmans, took time to complete her toilette, and saved a Bible, and another dress from her wardrobe.

SERENADE.—Last evening John H. Michener, Esq., the President elect of the Commercial Exchange, was serenaded by the Liberty Cornet Band, together with numerous members of this spirited organization. The music was exquisitely fine, and the addresses made on the occasion were of the most complimentary character.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, the cabinet-maker shop of Mr. John W. Muller, No. 19 Coombs' alley, was slightly damaged by fire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—Prison cases were resumed to-day.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of lines from the sloop Black Diamond. He was detected while taking the lines from the vessel.

Frederick Redley, a forlorn, unshaven, and unshorn creature, was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife. The much-abused woman complained that the prisoner, then a married man, having a wife and three children living, in 1855 represented himself to her as a single man, and induced her to marry him. Since that time though she had borne him three children, he had done nothing for their support, but had spent all his earnings, and what of hers he could get, in lotteries and liquor. Several days since he returned home drunk, and because she would not give him the few pennies she had to buy her children bread, he beat her most cruelly.

The only answer the prisoner ventured to offer to this was an assertion that the wife was herself addicted to gambling, and had squandered away the household goods in lottery policies.

Emma Swain, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a trunk, some clothing, and a diamond ring from Mr. Palmer, residing in Melon street, above Ninth. It was testified that the prisoner lived as servant in the lady's family, and one day last week obtained leave of absence for one hour.

She did not return, and upon investigation it was discovered that the articles above mentioned had been stolen. She was subsequently arrested and some of the goods were found in her possession.

Edward Stanley and Henry Kumell, two young men, were tried upon the charges of riot and assault and battery. It was proven that on Sunday, January 24, there was a great disturbance in the tavern at Twelfth and Wood streets, and Policeman William J. Martin, upon going in, found the prisoners fighting.

He immediately arrested Rumell, but the latter resisted violently, kicking him, and Stanley seized Kumell and endeavored to pull him away. The crowd was called upon to attack the officer, and seemed disposed so to do, but relief came and revolvers were drawn, which served to subdue the would-be rioters.

Under the instruction of the Court the jury acquitted Stanley and convicted Kumell of assault and battery only.

The Judge upon the testimony of Officer Martin, held Stanley to bail in $1500 to answer at the next term of the Court a charge of attempting to rescue a prisoner, and sentenced Kumell to the County Prison for four months.

Dominick McIlvaine, who was some months ago convicted of an attempt to commit a rape, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Peirce to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years and nine months.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2.—Judge Stroud.—Wright and Sherman, Building Inspectors vs. Beatty & Luttman, Lessees of Concert Hall.—An action to recover penalty for an alleged violation of statute in blockading the entrance of the hall during the readings of Mrs. Fanny Kemble. Before reported. The defense denied that any passage-way used by the audience was obstructed. Jury out.

Keeley & Brownback vs. John Clendenning—An action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Tripler vs. Tripler. An action in divorce. Before reported. Verdict for libellant.

Cecilia Reeder vs. Edward H. Reeder. An action in divorce on the allegation that the respondent was an habitual drunkard, and by his violent conduct rendered it dangerous to the libellant's life to live with him. It was even averred that he had on different occasions taken a knife in his hand and threatened her life. It was proposed to examine his own mother to prove this. On trial. Henry C. Terry and George S. Selden, Esqs., for libellant. James D. Bennett and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs., for respondent.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Wormuth vs. Warthman. An action on a book account to recover for stone sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

Alexander Smith vs. Thomas McCabe. An action to recover for the keep of a horse. Verdict for plaintiff $154·48.

James O'Brien vs. John O'Byrne. An action to recover for coal sold and delivered. The defendant alleged as a set-off a due bill given by plaintiff to defendant. But the plaintiff answered that the due bill was given because of money advanced by Mr. O'Byrne to secure the Academy for George Francis Train's lecture, and was not a private transaction between the parties. Verdict for plaintiff $120.

John F. Hillary & Brother vs. Thomas McCabe. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $148·85.

Cochran & Gowen vs. Douglass I. Ronaldson. An action to recover the value of Catawissa Railroad stock sold. On trial.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew and Williams (Judge Sharswood was absent because of illness in his family.)—The city list was before the court.

Lockhart vs. Stevenson. Argued.

The Commonwealth vs. Vaumheimer. Argued.

Vandyke vs. Vandyke. Argued.

Wilson vs. Steen. Judgment of non pros.

Birkey vs. McMahon. Judgment of nol pros.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Jury trials were resumed this morning.

Walter Lackey vs. Joseph Brady. This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances:—On the 17th of July last, several ladies got on the Washington and New York train to come to Philadelphia, and were put into the only car that was to be sent through to this city.

In this car were the defendants and several companions, who were in a loud tone using the most offensive language. When the plaintiff, the conductor of the train, in company with the sleeping car conductor, passed through, the ladies complained of these men, and desired to be removed to another car. But this could not be done, and the conductor could only remonstrate with the men, which he did.

They became insolent and finally attacked him. The sleeping car conductor defended himself successfully, but the plaintiff was beset by Brady and his friends, and was badly beaten. The plaintiff, at the close of our report, had not opened his case.

GENERAL GRANT.

A Raid Upon the President Elect—Desperate Charge of the One Hundred and Fifty-nine.

A New York paper thus sketches the reception given to, and then given by, the President elect at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:—

From an early hour of yesterday morning the passers by on Broadway, corner of Twenty-second street, must have noticed a ravenous-looking lot of fellows with black moustaches of the sporting or horse-racing fashion, who seemed to have nothing else to do but lounge around and take drinks at intervals, or whenever invited by their wealthy friends.

By 3 o'clock the crowd began to swell at the Republican headquarters, and a few minutes after all the small ward politicians were called to order by John V. Gridley, who was attired in a magnificent suit of black clothes that adhered to his figure like a plaster coat.

Amid a deep stillness, every man's heart beating, the hundred and fifty-nine members of the Union Republican Committee marched from the hall to call upon General Grant. Not a drum was heard or a funeral note, but the martial voice of Charley Spencer alone was heard, marshalling the braves in a column of two front, extending down the entire block.

The hotel being reached, the procession was again formed, with Spencer and Gridley at the head of the column. A number of policemen guarded the stairs to prevent the crowd from rushing in on the General. Up stairs, at the angle of the main corridor, General Grant was in waiting, with General Badeau, to receive the hundred and fifty-nine persons. Mr. Gridley having stationed himself on one side of General Grant and Mr. Spencer on the other side, the ceremony of presentation began. General Grant was dressed in black clothes, General Badeau in a mixed grey suit.

Mr. Gridley—Now, gentlemen, please to come up quickly, bow to General Grant, and pass to the other end of the corridor.

A voice—Shut up, Grid.

Mr. Spencer—Hurry up, gentlemen. General Grant has not long to wait. Hurry up.

The ceremony of presentation now began. Mr. Gridley, as each of the hundred and fifty-nine came up, said:—

"General Grant—Mr. Jenkins."

"General Grant—Mr. Smith."

"General Grant—Mr. Joe Pike."

"General Grant—Mr. Sam Brown."

"General Grant—General Burke, commander of the Irish Brigade, Army of the Potomac."

"An old man desires to see you, General Grant; sends his card." (A dirty slip of paper handed to General Grant, who receives it without emotion.)

It was a very trying situation for the President elect. Twice he turned round to see if General Badeau was in supporting distance to cover his retreat, should retreat become inevitable. The hand-shaking seemed interminable. It was fifteen minutes to four. General Grant had to dress and at five o'clock keep his dinner engagement with Mr. Chittenden, in Brooklyn. Still the minutes passed. Was there no hope at all? Now the voice of Mr. Gridley was heard to echo down the corridors:

"Is there any more of our committee on hand to see the General? If there is, walk up."

Several others walked up and shook hands with Gridley, supposing him to be General Grant.

As the members of the committee passed on down the corridors and clustered behind General Grant, many of them made remarks in an audible tone which were not very polite in their nature.

"I hope he'll stick to the Republican party; or if not"—said one.

"Mr. Massey—General Grant."

"Any relation to Rose Massey?" said another fellow behind.

"He looks very thin, doesn't he?" said a huge fellow, who wanted to get into the Custom House.

"It's no wonder: I never saw such a crowd of ropers-in in my life," said another who had been introduced to General Grant as Mr. Mills.

Finally the ceremony was over, and General Grant sought to make his way to his room, but the crowd behind pressed him to the front. General Badeau at last found way for him to get through the room, and General Grant got in after being asked by an old grey-headed man, "If he remembered having met him in Virginia." General Grant had met so many people in Virginia that he had forgotten this one face.

General Grant had entered his room to dress. It devolved upon General Badeau to keep off intruders until General Grant got ready to go to dinner at Mr. Chittenden's. While standing outside of the door talking to the *World* reporter, General John Cochrane attempted to see General Grant, but could not. General Badeau said:—"It is impossible, General Cochrane. General Grant has to go to dinner, and must get ready. All the people here wish to see General Grant, but he cannot spare time now to do it."

At this juncture a little child of four or five years stepped up to the door, being very fashionably dressed in a pretty blue silk costume, and, knocking at the door in a fearless manner, to the amusement of every one, said:—

"Peas, I want to see Genny Gant, I does."

General Badeau—I am afraid, my little one, that you will not be able to see General Grant just now.

Young lady (of four years, with undaunted manner)—If I don't see Genny Grant I'll ky. I *will* ky.

This dauntless threat carried the day, and we believe that General Badeau had to admit the young lady.

At 5 o'clock General Grant met a fashionable dinner party at the residence of Mr. Chittenden, in Brooklyn, and then returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, from whence he left for Philadelphia by the 11 o'clock train last evening, to join Mrs. Grant and General Dent, who left for Philadelphia yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. General Grant will remain a day in Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Miss Lizzie Paul, at which Mrs. Grant and General Badeau will also be present. From thence the party will proceed to Washington on Wednesday evening.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings of the State Legislature To-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The following bills on the private calendar were passed:—

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Cresheim Turnpike and Bridge Company.

An act exempting from taxation certain real estate of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, No. 532 Arch street.

An act incorporating the Press Club of Philadelphia.

An act incorporating the City Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company of Lehigh county.

An act establishing law libraries in Montgomery and Perry counties.

An act incorporating the Wheatley Dramatic Association.

An act incorporating the City Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company of Lehigh county.

An act in relation to binding by the Trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children.

An act reducing the tax on the capital of the St. Nicholas Coal Company.

An act authorizing the Managers of the House of Refuge to compensate their solicitor.

An act incorporating the African College.

An act incorporating the Northeast Turnpike Road Company in Montgomery county.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia.

Relative to the ineligibility of members of Councils to office.

An act to incorporate the Gathnahua Silver Mining Company.

An act requiring the profits arising from the life insurance business of the Provident Life and Trust Company to be divided among the policy holders.

An act (House bill) supplementary to the act incorporating the Philadelphia County Real Estate Association.

An act to incorporate the Columbia National Fire Insurance Company.

An act extending the charter of the Reading Savings Bank.

An act incorporating the Kutztown Savings Bank.

An act extending the act of 1862, for the protection of sheep, to Montgomery county.

An act authorizing the construction of a railroad turn-out on Gold street, Philadelphia, was killed.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—A. Sigourney, a citizen of Norfolk, Virginia, died yesterday afternoon at Barnum's Hotel, in this city. Deceased was a brother of Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poetess, and during the mission of Caleb Cushing to China was attached thereto. He was on a visit to Baltimore to his two children, attending school near the city.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9.—A fire occurred to-day in the Fox block on Middle street, by which the following firms are losers:—Mitter & Anderson, shoe dealers, insured for $3500; Edward C. Swett, watchmaker, insured for $1300; William Paine, music dealer. Several other stores in the block were damaged by smoke and water.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton firm; 600 bales sold at 30¼. Flour dull and without decided change; 5000 bbls sold. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; 29,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 89@91c. Oats heavy; 15,000 bushels sold at 77½c. afloat, and 75c on shore. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $33 75@34 for new mess. Lard firm; steam rendered, 21@21½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands nominally 30 cents. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; receipts small; prime $1·80@1·85. Corn firm; prime white at 88@90c.; yellow at 86@88 cents. Oats firm; prime at 75c. Rye firm at $1·50@1 55. Pork firm at $33 50@34. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¾@18c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15¾@16c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 21c.

Brokers' Board.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Henry S. Leech vs. Joseph C. Harris et al., a committee and members of the Board of Brokers. This was a bill in equity, argument of which was heard to-day. The plaintiff, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, alleges that Reuben Manley, Jr., a stock broker of New York city, has presented a complaint to the Philadelphia Board that the plaintiff had in 1864 sold him an interest in a tract of land, and an interest in a lease of certain oil wells, for sums greatly in excess of their value, which sums he claims to recover; and he has required the said Board of Brokers to take cognizance of such complaint, and through the aid of its machinery to coerce the plaintiff to pay the sums to him under pain of suspension from the Board. Under the 38th section of their regulations, the Board appointed a committee, consisting of the defendants, who were required to investigate the matter, and report upon it. The committee then required the plaintiff to submit to them his evidence in defense of the claim; but he refused to recognize their cognizance of the matter by adducing any evidence, or taking any other course tending thereto; and, moreover, answered that he was unable to produce witnesses without the process of the Court, which couldn't be obtained in behalf of their tribunal. Thereupon Joseph C. Harris and Charles P. Harris, a majority of the committee, on the 28th of January last reported to the Board that the plaintiff's answer of his inability to produce his witnesses was a good reason for not proceeding with the investigation, and asked to be discharged. But subsequently Henry L. Gaw, the other member of the committee, made a minority report, sustaining the authority of the Board in the case and favoring the claim made by Manley. After discussion by the Board the views of the minority report were concurred in by a large majority. The matter was referred back to the committee with instruction to make its final report on Feb. 4 (last Thursday). He fears the action of the Board will favor the claim of Manley, and, therefore, he prays the Court to adjudge that the action of the Board in erecting themselves as a tribunal to try this matter is illegal; and that the defendants be restrained by injunction from investigating and adjudicating the alleged claims of Reuben Manley, Jr., and from proceeding therein against the plaintiff.

E. Hunn Harrison, Daniel Dougherty, and William L. Hirst, Esqs., for plaintiff; George T. Bispham, George W. Biddle, and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs., for the defendants.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Government bonds were strong, with an advance of ½@¾ per cent in the new issue. Coupon '62s sold at 118¾; coupon '64s, 110¾; coupon '65s, 111½; new '65s, 109¼; '67s, 108⅞@109⅛. There is a good inquiry for registered stock from investors, and the tone of the market was strong. State bonds were steady with small transactions. Tennessee 6s sold at 67½; Virginia new 6s, 65¾; Georgia 7s, 93; North Carolina 6s, 61½; new bonds, 61¼; Louisiana Levee 6s sold at 68½; old bonds at 71; Levee 8s, 85; Alabama 5s, 94. Railway mortgages were in good demand, with small offerings. Rock Island and Pacific 7s advanced to 95; St. Louis Iron Mountain firsts sold at 86; Canton sold at 60½; Western Union 38; Adams Express, 68¾@68½. Pacific Mail was excited, with wide fluctuations; the opening transactions were made at 113¾, from which price it sold down to 109¾, afterwards selling at 112¼, closing 111¼. The decline of the past two days was caused by rumors that some prominent holders had sold their stocks, and that there was some dissension in the management. Railway shares were dull and without speculative interest; New York Central was strong, opening at 161¾, selling at 163½, closing at 163½. Hudson and Harlem were neglected. Reading was steady at 95. Toledo and Wabash was strong, advancing under moderate purchases to 65½. Lake Shore sold at 103@102¾. Cleveland and Toledo, 104¼. The balance of the Western list was dull and steady at the opening of business. After the one o'clock board prices were weaker, the active stocks falling off from ½@¾ per cent. without any marked transactions. At the last board the market was drooping. At the close prices were lower, and the market was unsettled and weak."

From the Times.

"There is much commendation on the street to-day of the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means introduced to the House of Representatives by Mr. Hooper, as the organ of the Committee. There is especial pleasure felt at the purport of the arrest by act of Congress of the gold bearing public debt, at its present total, and every confidence felt that the whole bill will go through both houses at the present session without serious opposition. The regret is that the present Secretary of the Treasury should have suffered the outstanding total of our gold-bearing debt at any time to exceed $2,100,000,000. The proper application of the Sinking Fund act of 1862 and less anxiety to hasten the conversion of the temporary currency debt and circulation into Five-twenties, would have made this maximum entirely practicable. The mistake, however, has not gone too far for salutary correction. The gold-bearing debt now stands $2,107,856,050, and the amount of gold on hand, belonging to the Government, and applicable under the incoming administration, to the sinking fund of 1862, which should be, and no doubt will be, either enforced or repealed, is $56,673,196. For the current conduct of the Treasury the last public debt statement shows an unemployed balance of 3 per cent. Certificates of $17,590,000, and of greenbacks and national bank notes in the Treasury of $17,441,382."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress This Afternoon—Isherwood's Expenditures for Navy Tools.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Night Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate, after remaining in session from 12 o'clock yesterday until half-past eleven this morning, has adjourned until 12 o'clock. Debate was kept up all through the night, and a quorum was present all the time. Nearly every member of the Senate delivered a speech, some Senators speaking two or three times. This morning the Senators are literally worn out, looking haggard and demoralized. The Senate Chamber itself presents rather a dilapidated aspect. The floor is covered with torn papers and bills, documents and newspapers are strewn around the desks and seats in all manner of confusion. The debate on the constitutional amendment will be resumed as soon as the Senate reassembles, and will be kept up until a vote is reached. There are about a dozen amendments to be voted upon, a vote having been reached upon only two thus far. The opponents of the measure are determined to discuss every subject connected with politics, with a view of making all the political capital possible. No unusual scenes or incidents occurred through the night, and the best of order and good humor prevailed.

Senator Morgan's Reception.

In the early part of the evening Senator Morgan gave a handsome party at his residence, where a number of Senators attended, giving notice to the Sergeant-at-Arms that if any vote was reached they should be sent for. Soon after midnight Senator Morgan himself was in the Senate, and nearly all the Senators had returned.

Navy Department Affairs.

The official records of the Navy Department show that since the organization of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy, under Isherwood, in 1866, there have been purchased tools to the amount of $1,563,982, of which $932,162 worth were bought from John Roach & Sons, of New York, and $631,794 from all other tool builders in the country.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks, rising to a correction of the journal, referred to the fact that evening sessions had been agreed upon by unanimous consent, with the understanding that they should be exclusively for the consideration of the tax bill, and yesterday also, by unanimous consent, the consideration of the army appropriation bill should be the exclusive business of last evening, and that, nevertheless, other business had been transacted last evening, including the passage of a bill for the sale of the steamer Atlantic, and of the concurrent resolution in reference to the electoral vote of Georgia, etc. He moved that these latter proceedings be expunged from the journal of the House.

The Speaker stated that if the facts stated by the gentleman from New York were correctly stated, as the gentleman supposed they were, the point would have been a good one; but the arrangement as to the business of the evening sessions on both occasions had not been made by unanimous consent, but under a suspension of the rules.

In proof of this, the Secretary read extracts from the proceedings as published in the *Globe*.

Mr. Blaine stated that he had framed his motion yesterday with special regard to allowing a motion to suspend the rules in order to put on its passage the concurrent resolution relating to the electoral vote of Georgia.

Mr. Wood desired to say that 107 members of the House appeared to have been laboring under the same impression as his colleague (Brooks) and himself, that no business was to be transacted last night except the Army Appropriation bill.

He asked unanimous consent to have his vote recorded against the concurrent resolution in reference to Georgia.

The Speaker said that under the rule unanimous consent could not be asked.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, the consideration of the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

Mr. McCarthy having charge of the bill in the absence of Mr. Cook, reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals an amendment striking out the fifth section of the bill, which authorizes the company to make railroad connections with other companies, and to amend the sixth section by making the schedule time between Washington and New York seven hours instead of four.

Mr. Kerr proceeded to address the committee in opposition to the bill.

A New Suffrage Movement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The movement to place the ballot in the hands of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one seems to be gradually gaining strength. It has already received the endorsement of Wendell Phillips, Franklin Havens, Benjamin E. Bates, George C. Richardson, and other prominent citizens of Massachusetts. Mergis, the young and persistent leader, continues hard at work agitating the question. He has just commenced a lecturing tour through the State. Numerous clubs have been formed and large numbers enrolled in their ranks, and at no distant day will bring their claims before the country in such a manner as will force attention to them, if they fail in carrying their point.

Heavy Burglaries in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Feb. 9.—The stores of Messrs. Wright & Wood, and E. L. Fairbanks, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, were entered by burglars last night. About $40 was taken from Messrs. Wright & Woodward. Mr. Fairbanks' safe which contained a small amount of money, and $4800 in United States bonds, was opened, and the money taken out, but the bonds were left on the floor.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 9.—William Bouton, depot-master at Spuyten Duyvil station, on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed last night by being caught between a tender and a passenger car. He was a married man.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162⅜	Western Union T.	37⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Cleveland and Tol.	104
Phil. and Rea. R.	94⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	65¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	81½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅞	Adams Express Co	68¼
Chic and N. W. prf.	91½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29½
Chi. and R. I. R.	131¼	United States Exp.	63½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	117½	Tennessee 6s, new.	65½
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	113½	Gold	135

Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 N P R 6s	99	100 sh Read RR	47⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	104	700 do.....b60	47½
$5000 Pa 6s, 2 ser.	105⅜	100 do...rg&in	47·31
$1500 do	105⅜	100 do	47·31
$100 do..3 ser.	108½	100 do	47¼
$11000 City 6s, New...ls	100⅜	100 do.....2d.	47¼
7 sh C & Am	b5. 124½	100 do.....2d.	47¼
9 sh Far & Mec B	124	100 do	47¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4 N Pa 7s, scrip	84	$4000 C & Am 6s, '83. ls	86
$2100 City 6s, New..ls	100⅜	$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	98
$1100 do	100⅜	25 sh Leh Val.....ls.	55¾
$500 Leh 6s, gold l	90¼	14 do	55⅞

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Congressional Committees at Work on the Tax Bill and the National Currency.

The Air-Line Railroad Bill Passes the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tobacco and Whisky Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Ways and Means Committee met to-day for the purpose of considering and perfecting the tobacco and whisky amendments to the Tax bill. No important changes have been made in the machinery for collecting the tax, nor has the question been raised in the committee of disturbing the present rate of tax. It is understood that the Tax bill will be considered at a session this evening.

The Committee on Elections

in the matter of the New Mexico contested election case has decided in favor of Chaves, the Democratic contestant, and against Cleaver, the sitting member, who is a Republican.

The Banking and Currency Committee agreed to-day upon a bill reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate, amending the National Banking law. The committee report an amendment for a redistribution of the national bank currency among the States. The whole amount to be distributed is $22,800,000, of which the Southern States will get $14,000,000, the West $6,000,000, and the other States the balance; the distribution to take place under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Air-Line Railroad Bill.

The House has spent two hours in debating the Air-Line Railroad bill between this city and New York. The only member from Pennsylvania who spoke on the subject was Hon. William D. Kelley, who opposed the bill. Finally a motion was made to lay the bill on the table. This was defeated—yeas 60 to nays 93, all the Philadelphia members present voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Myers and O'Neill were not in their seats. The bill was then passed.

United States Senate.

Continued from the First Page.

The Senate reassembled at 12 M.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution to prevent the building of any bridge across the Ohio river. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Williams, from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill for the relief of certain drafted men.

Also a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to take possession of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries.

Also a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau from May, 1865, to December, 1868.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a minority report on the omnibus railroad bill.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution giving the assent of the United States Government to the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, on condition that it have a span of four hundred feet over the main channel, and to be otherwise built in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported with amendment the joint resolution relative to bounties to colored soldiers who entered the service as slaves. As amended, it provides that such persons who volunteered as soldiers and were honorably discharged shall receive the same bounty as other soldiers.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Vickers moved an amendment, providing that no one should be disfranchised because of participation in the late Rebellion. Lost—yeas, 21; nays, 32.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment, confining the application of the provision against disfranchisement to voters for United States officers President and Vice President, and members of the House of Representatives. Lost—yeas, 12; nays, 42.

Mr. Dixon renewed his motion to amend by striking out the legislatures and inserting instead the word "conventions," so as to require the ratification of the pending amendment by conventions.

The discussion of the general question of the policy and propriety of the proposed amendment again sprung up, and was participated in by Messrs. Doolittle, Conness, Fessenden, and Hendricks.

Mr. Williams urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from citizenship and political power in this country, lest, having these, they should come over in such numbers as to take possession of the country.

Mr. Sherman thought that the best form of amendment would be one making the right to vote and hold office equal and universal for all men who had reached a certain age, and was not otherwise disqualified.

Mr. Gilbert again advocated briefly his amendment excluding from the operation of the proposed amendment Chinamen and Indians not taxed. This was voted on and rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved the adoption of his amendment in these words:—"No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed."

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 76⅝. Stocks steady. Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—Evening.—Cotton firmer, but not higher, and is more active; sales to-day 12,000 bales. California wheat, 11s. 4d.; old corn, 33s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Evening.—Sugar active at 27s. 3d. on the spot, and 26s. 9d.@27s. afloat.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—James T. Brady died this morning, of apoplexy, aged fifty-four. All the Courts adjourned in respect to his memory.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 10 1869, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, S. E. corner of TWENTIETH and FILBERT Streets, the machinery, stock, and fixtures of the AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY, consisting of mills for grinding paint, shafting, paints, platform scales, fire-proof safe, paint brushes, kegs, cans, etc. Also the good-will and lease of said premises, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

Sale positive.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 3 1869. 1t

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
29 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

GAME.—GAME.

Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at
MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp